New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1329. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Return of Minister French to New-York.

A Push to be Made for the Election of Banks To-Morrow.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 20.

Minister FRENCH returned to New-York to-night, [illegible]

[illegible] several votes will leave BANKS to-morrow for FULLER, [illegible] and that they will not return.

The Republicans contemplate a meeting in the morning to determine whether they will push for an election to-morrow. If a vote is pressed, I think Mr. BANKS will go through. Such is the present tendency of affairs.

Judge [illegible], of Missouri, is said to have decided [illegible] are both on file in the Supreme Court, and are in direct conflict. S.

The Original Copy of the Declaration of Independence—Senator Douglas—The Organization.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The report that the original copy of the Declaration of Independence has been stolen from the Patent Office, and a counterfeit one substituted, is untrue. The original has been there for fourteen years, undisturbed.

Judge DOUGLAS has written to his friends that, although suffering severely from an inflamed throat, he expects to be in Washington early in January.

The debate in the House to-day attracted a dense auditory. The discussions serve but to render more apparent the difficulties in the way of an organization.

Another Interesting Day in the House—The Proposition to elect the Speaker by Ballot—Discussion on Know-Nothingism, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

We have had another interesting day in the House. Col. WHITNEY opened the ball with a brief speech, defining his position as a National Know-Nothing, and a resolution providing for the election of a Speaker by ballot. The mode of voting now is viva voce. The name of each member is called, and he calls out the name of the gentleman for whom he votes. Thus every vote is public. Each member knows precisely where every other stands. Col. WHITNEY's proposition is that the voting shall be by secret written ballot. Its only possible advantage consists in enabling gentlemen who may be afraid to act openly and aboveboard, to evade their responsibility to public sentiment. It is creditable to the House that the resolution received only seven affirmative votes on the yeas and nays. The Colonel is unfortunate in his demonstrations at Washington. If he wants to vote for Mr. RICHARDSON, he ought at least be willing to do it in the light of day, so that his constituents may pass upon the act; and if he feels that his Anti-Nebraska pledges commit him to vote with the Anti-Nebraska men, and that it is his duty, therefore, to vote for Mr. BANKS, true pride as an honest man should overcome the false pride which prefers persistence in a wrong to its acknowledgment and abandonment.

MR. FULLER DEFINES HIS POSITION.

The next exhibition was that of Mr. FULLER, of Pennsylvania, who, in order to relieve Southern Know-Nothings who had been voting for him from suspicion, came forward and immolated himself. He defined his position—said he was a National man, opposed to the extension of Slavery, but willing to leave the question entirely to the people of the States and Territories. In short, he took the broadest ground of Squatter Sovereignty. Having done this he boldly challenged the "Grand Inquisitors" of the House to put the screws to him.

GETS IN DEEP WATER.

This was bold and manly so far; but mark the sequel. He had said that he would vote for the admission of Kansas either as a Free State or as a Slave State. Mr. SAGE inquired whether, if the proposition to restore the Missouri Compromise should be made, he would vote for or against it. He replied that if that compromise could be restored, he would be in favor of it. Mr. SAGE pressed his question, and insisted on a categorical answer, which Mr. FULLER failed to give—thus flinching at the very first flash in the contest which he had invited.

A STAMPEDE AND A RALLY.

The effect upon the Southern Know-Nothings was instantaneous. They were unwilling to trust a man who hesitated to go as far as the farthest of the Pro-Slavery men on that issue. So they stampeded, and began to scatter their votes about here and there, instead of for FULLER, as before. Mr. PERCY WALKER saw that this would not do, because the South would never forgive himself and his friends for voting for an "unsound" Northern man, even under a misapprehension as to his position. There was no safety for them except in the crucifixion of their Pennsylvania candidate. So they trotted him out again for another turn around the course.—Mr. WALKER again inquiring whether he would or would not vote for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. This time Mr. FULLER said he would not, and then his Southern friends again cast their votes for him.

REACTION.—WHERE ARE THE ANTI-NEBRASKA KNOW-NOTHINGS.

But this avowal of his Pro-Slavery affinities reacted upon the Northern men who had voted for Mr. FULLER. Mr. TODD, of Pennsylvania, indignantly declared that had he not supposed his colleague true on the Nebraska question, his right arm should have withered ere he gave him his vote. Mr. BALL, of Ohio, also was startled by the development, and cast his vote for Mr. BANKS. The scene was a rich one, decidedly. But where are Messrs. HAVEN and [illegible], and other Anti-Nebraska men who have been voting for Mr. FULLER? Mr. HAVEN declares himself in favor of restoring the Missouri Compromise, I believe; how then happened he to vote for FULLER after he had thus disclosed the fact that he was as decidedly opposed to the restoration as RICHARDSON himself,—that in fact he stood on precisely the same platform with the Administration Party on this question?

HEROES AND INCONSISTENCIES OF A DAY.

Col. WHITNEY will not deny that, in the Legislature of New-York, he advocated and voted for the most ultra resolutions, denunciatory of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, in favor of its restoration, and against the admission of Kansas as a Slave State. That was his platform in the canvass which sent him to Congress. He came here on such pledges for his future course; and yet he, too, voted for Mr. FULLER, after he had proved himself an entirely satisfactory Pro-Slavery candidate. It strikes me that the Northern men who pursue this game, so utterly inconsistent with themselves, so violative of every honorable obligation, will be placed by their constituents, hereafter, "where the dogs won't bite them." Mr. FULLER, of course, destroyed himself, to save his friends. He erred, in the beginning, in challenging interrogatories. Having done this, he erred grievously in flinching, at all, at Mr. SAGE's question; and, having once declared his conviction to be in favor of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, he erred most weakly and most fatally in declaring that he would not vote for its restoration. That said, he might well apply to himself his own quotation, "Let the dead past bury its dead."

THE MORROW—A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

I will not attempt to anticipate the proceedings of to-morrow, for we cannot tell what a night may bring forth. Christmas is approaching, and that will make a Speaker, I trust, if one is not obtained before. If the contest is to continue, it is to be hoped measures will be taken to preserve better order in the House and galleries than we have had thus far. It is true that the House is without rules for its guidance; but surely the Clerk, who presides, can suppress the clapping and applause if he chooses to make the effort. I would suggest to Mr. FORNEY, also, that he will retire from the Clerkship a good deal more gracefully if he will try to remember that disorder is quite as disagreeable when his political opponents are speaking, as when his own friends have the floor. Certain it is that, to-day, he seemed to care very little about preserving order, when Anti-Nebraska men were addressing the House.

MR. BUCHANAN AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

Mr. BUCHANAN is very anxious to return to the United States, but the resignation of his Secretary of Legation, Mr. APPLETON, made it absolutely necessary for him to remain in London until the correspondence in regard to the illicit enlistment affair shall have been closed, and his successor appointed. Mr. MARCY has only within a few days prepared his answer to Lord CLARENDON's last dispatch on this subject,—of which I notified you two or three weeks ago, so that it must be at least three weeks before we can hear more from England in regard to the matter. In the meantime the President is looking about him for a suitable person to be nominated to the London mission. At present his inclination is to nominate Senator TOUCEY, of Connecticut, and I think he will be the man, although delay may result in the selection of some other gentleman. R.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 20.

PRIVATE CLAIMS.

Mr. BRODHEAD, from the Committee on Claims, submitted a report that all private claims on which adverse reports were made, or ordered, during the last session of Congress, which were pending at its close, and which claims are founded upon any law of Congress or regulation of the Executive Departments, or contract, express or implied with Government, and which the claimants choose to prosecute before the Court of Claims, be referred to said Court. The report was adopted.

THE CASE OF JUDGE TRUMBULL.

On motion of Mr. CASS, the protest of members of the Illinois Legislature against the election of Mr. TRUMBULL was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented evidence showing that he ceased to be Judge, and was succeeded by another two years before his election to the Senate. The evidence was similarly referred, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The House resumed voting for a Speaker with the following result:

Banks	104	Fuller	34
Richardson	73	Scattering	10

A NEW PROPOSITION.

Mr. SMITH, of Ala., said the result of the vote just announced is a pretty fair indication that no result will be reached to-day. Wishing to promote by degrees the business of the House, he proposed to proceed to the selection of two Standing Committees—one to be the Committee of Ways and Means, and the other Foreign Affairs—the Northern Party nominating four members thereof, the Administration Party three, and the Corporal's Guard, of the South, assisted by members from the North, two. These Committees to select their Chairman by a majority vote, the Chairman to preside over the ordinary business of the House alternately till a Speaker is elected. He proposed that one hour be devoted to the introduction of bills to be hereafter referred to appropriate Committees, members to be then sworn in by the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means; the House next to proceed to the election of a Clerk, Postmaster, Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper and last but not least, a Chaplain, through whose prayers, perhaps, some oil may be thrown on the troubled waters.

This is no time for crimination and recrimination. We want harmony and concession.

Several gentlemen objected, but the plan specified in the law of 1789 was in the way, as it prescribes that a Speaker and Clerk shall first be elected, and members sworn in by the Speaker before proceeding to any other business.

Mr. CHEVALIER counseled his Democratic friends to adhere to their position and platform.

A WARNING TO THE REPUBLICANS.

Mr. MCMULLEN warned the SEWARD Black Republicans that if the Government ever passed into their hands and they restored the Missouri restriction and repealed the Fugitive Slave Law, the Union must and will be dissolved. The declaration of that fanatical grey, headed man to the contrary notwithstanding.

ANOTHER DISCUSSION ON KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER assigned the reasons why he could support neither RICHARDSON nor BANKS, saying that he and his friends stand on middle and National grounds which all might occupy without compromising principles.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Tenn., contended that however patriotic the American Party here may be, they are, by their votes, making the extension of the Naturalization Laws paramount to every other consideration.

Mr. COX recognized no one as a member of the American Party who does not stand on the twelfth section of the Philadelphia Platform. He said a Speaker could be elected immediately if Democrats would come over to his side, but Americans have no power to carry over all their force to RICHARDSON. Adjourned.

United States Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 20.

Cause No. 22—Jacob Kissell, plaintiff *vs.* The President and Board of Directors of the St. Louis Public Schools.—Argument was concluded by Reverdy Johnson for plaintiff.

No. 23—Robert H. McCready *et al.*, Claimants of steamer *Bay State vs.* Goldsmith Wells *et al.*—This cause was submitted to the consideration of the Court on the record and printed argument. Mr. Lord for appellants, and Cutting for appellees.

No. 24—The United States *vs.* Catesby.—Argued by Mr. Jones and Carlisle for defendant. Submitted with printed argument by Attorney-General for plaintiff.

No. 25—United States use of James Mackey *et al.* plaintiffs *vs.* Richard S. Coxe.—Argument commenced by Mr. Chilton for plaintiff, and continued by Mr. Carlisle for defendant.

South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 20.

The South Carolina Legislature adjourned *sine die* last night. The bill to give the election of Presidential electors to the people was lost. The bill relating to the imprisonment of negro seamen was not reached. The bill to prevent non-residents from hunting or ducking in the State was passed.

The meeting called to consider the affairs of Kansas declined to act, for want of reliable information.

A meeting of the members of the Legislature called to appoint delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, did not act, for want of time, but it is understood that over fifty of the members are in favor of having the State represented in the Democratic National Convention.

Diabolical Attempt to Fire a Home for Friendless Children.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 20.

An attempt was made at an early hour this morning to set fire to the Northern Temporary Home for Friendless Children, in this City. Fire was kindled in the lower part of the building, but was fortunately speedily extinguished. One hundred children were sleeping in the upper portion of the building.

From Buenos Ayres.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 20.

We have from Buenos Ayres dates to the 2d inst. It was reported that the forces of Gen. HARNAY had been defeated by the Indians on the southern frontier. It was also stated that a force under Gen. GOROSITA had revolted. URQUIZA's troops, it was believed, had crossed the Arroyo del Medio, and great danger was felt in consequence.

Exchange on London was quoted at 67.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

The steamship *Black Warrior* has arrived at this port with Havana dates to the 15th inst. There is no political news of interest. The market for Sugars was not so brisk, and buyers were scarce.

Disaster to the Ship Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The ship *Telegraph*, fourteen days out, from Baltimore for Australia, was boarded off the bar to-day, and found to be leaking. The Captain's leg was broken during a gale on the 3d inst. The disaster was occasioned by the vessel drawing too much water when crossing the bar. She was compelled to proceed to Savannah for repairs.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The opinions of the Judges of our Supreme Court in a case involving the Constitutionality of the Prohibitory Liquor Law have been delivered. Judges PERKINS and DAVISON are against the law in toto. Judge STEWART sustains it, except the manufacturing, search and seizure confiscation, and the agency clause. Judge GOOKINS sustains the whole law.

Loss of the Schooner George Bags.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The steamship *New-York*, from Boston, came in collision yesterday morning off Montauk with the schooner *George Bags*, bound for Boston. The latter sunk in ten minutes afterwards. The crew were all saved. During the collision Capt. FISH and MICHAEL JASON were severely hurt.

The Amoskeag Veterans.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The Amoskeag Veterans arrived here this afternoon, and were received by the National Guard, Philadelphia Grays, and Washington Grays. They were reviewed by General PATTERSON. This evening they will be entertained by the Washington Grays, at their armory.

Superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 20.

LOUIS D. PILLSBURY was to-day appointed Superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary for three years, from the first of March, in place of his father, Captain PILLSBURY, who is now Superintendent at Ward's Island.

The Southern Mail, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 20.

New-Orleans papers of Friday last are to hand, they contain no news of sufficient interest to telegraph.

The RACHEL troupe left Charleston on Tuesday for Havana.

The Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 20.

A bill has been reported in the Virginia Legislature, giving the right of way to the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Sub-Marine Explorations.

Major SHAMS read a very interesting paper, last evening, before the Geographical Society, on the subject of Sub-Marine Explorations, and the various mechanical contrivances in use at different periods, by sub-aqueous explorers. Establishing in the minds of his audience the importance of any invention by which the hidden mysteries of the deep might be explored thoroughly and with safety, was an easy task, and consequently he dwelt but briefly upon its interest to the Geologist, to the Naturalist and to the Commercial world; and then passed to consider at great length the several improvements made in diving-bells, from the time the Greek divers at Toledo put their heads in kettles, down to the present, when the machine known as the Nautilus, is used. The Nautilus is a favorite with the Major, and he therefore detained his audience until after 10½ o'clock, while he discussed its merits and demonstrated its superiority over all others. The principal advantage claimed for the Nautilus over others is, that in using it, reservoirs of condensed air are employed. These reservoirs remain on the surface of the water, where they may be anchored, and from them those in the [illegible] the machine itself operated. It is not our purpose to describe the machine minutely, as that has already been done, and therefore, to those not particularly interested in the subject of diving bells, we suppose we have stated all that is necessary when we say that from the reservoirs of condensed air there is a tube connecting with a chamber in the upper part of the machine, through which, by an arrangement of valves, the chamber may be filled and the machine made to rise, or emptied, and the machine depressed at the will of the operator. There is, besides, a tube through which conversation may be carried on between those below and those above, which is a vast improvement on the old system of signals. Altogether the Major considered the *Nautilus* as adequate to the requirements of successful pearl fishing, coral gathering, and building breakwaters and docks.

Furniture at Auction—Sharp Sellers.

Here is a profitable trick of the auctioneers—especially the furniture auctioneers. Some of them find occasionally that their down-town stores bring them but thin profits; selling the same sofas, sideboards, bookcases ever, for twenty times a month, can't pay very well. In this emergency, they transport their veneered and lightly varnished wares to their private dwellings, and dispose them in their various rooms according to the conditions of light required to show them to best advantage and to conceal the cracks. Upon an appointed day the red flag is run out, and all the neighbors flock in to buy the "elegant furniture, just as good as new, which is to be sold to foreclose a mortgage," or, "by order of the Sheriff." The distressed ladies of the family move about modestly, grieving apparently at the loss of their household gods. The neighbors bid liberally and get splendid bargains—giving, unwittingly, for each article, 33 per cent. more than would have been taken glad y at the salesroom down town. Some houses that we could designate have had their furniture sold out in this way about once a week throughout the year.

Rowdies in the Streets.

If a man will stay in his own house, nights, and keep his doors locked, he is pretty safe in New-York. With our model Police *arrangements*, he is not likely to be damaged by ruffians in his own parlor, unless at some time he has foolishly affronted the sovereign crew. But, if a man *will* go out nights, he must expect to be knocked down. We would like to know what right an honest man has to be away from his family after dark. And what business has anybody who has a home to be away from it, except by daylight. Some folks act as if they thought it was the special function of policemen to take care of well-behaved people. Wiser men know that their special duty is to keep scoundrels from making too much fuss about it while prosecuting their rascalities, and to help ladies cross the street at STEWART's. If men don't want to be outraged, let them stay "within their sphere," and not tempt either "artists" or "suckers."

Assault by Rowdies.

JOHN MULLEN, residing at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Sixty-first-street, was attacked at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night in Eighth-avenue, near Forty-ninth-street, by some rowdies, who beat him until he was almost senseless, and then fled. The Twenty-second Ward Police found him and took him to the Station-house.

Marvellous—Gratitude.

We have no new fight at the "Belle Union" to record this morning. Nor has any gang of ruffians entered the City Hotel to disturb the peace and harmony of the drinkers at the bar. This is a sign of promise,—let us be duly thankful.

We must not omit here to commend that delicate sense of propriety which leads the Captains of Police to refrain from any reference to many very disreputable affairs that occur in their beats. Thus the Chief's Book—out of which our future history is to be made—is kept clean, and posterity is not scandalized by the record of our metropolitan misrule.

An Alderman in a Pucker.

The Alderman of the Ninth was badly bored in the Board last night. He stopped short in a speech on the Columbia College Park, to request members of the Board to keep silence while he was speaking. There were Mr. Councilman McCARTHY, and Aldermen LORD, FOX, and somebody else, all talking "in a heap" right under the Alderman's nose, and his speech made them talk the faster. Somebody's education has been neglected. Keep quiet, gentlemen, when a member is on his legs. It's parliamentary.

The Sheriff's Jury on Their Annual Jollification.

Last evening the two panels of the Sheriff's Jury sat down to their annual festivals—the first at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and the other at the Astor. Each Jury was represented by its full complement of members, and speeches, and song, and merriment was the order of the evening. Over the feast at the St. Nicholas, Mr. GERARD STUYVESANT presided. Toasts were duly read and responses followed from Ex-Recorder TALLMADGE, A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., Alderman ELY, HARVEY HART, Esq., and a song or two by Mr. W. BLEECKER. At the Astor House they had a regal supper, P. H. COLT, Esq., presided. The speeches were from OAKEY HALL, Mr. McMURRAY, &c. Comic VALENTINE told some stories.

American Institute Premiums.

The American Institute has corrected its list of premiums, by awarding to ROOT a gold medal for Photographs in water-colors. This was one of the class of cases to which we referred as occasioning dissatisfaction among exhibitors; several classes of articles having been omitted in making up the list.

Collision of Vessels and Loss of Life.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning the steam-tug *Achilles*, while opposite Robin's Reef, ran into the sloop *Herald*, Capt. PETERSON, loaded with fire-clay, and sunk her instantly. Captain PETERSON was drowned, but his deck hands, CHRISTIAN PHILIPS and JACOB SWARTS, were rescued by the crew of the steam-tug. The cause of the collision was not ascertained.

The Amoskeag Veterans.

This splendid battalion will arrive here this afternoon, from Washington, *en route* for their homes in New-Hampshire. They will be received at 3 o'clock P. M., at the foot of Cortlandt-street, by the "Light Guard," Capt. VINCENT, and after parade through Cortlandt-street, Broadway, Wall and Pearl streets, will be reviewed by the District-Attorney's "Excellency" in the Park. The Guard "welcomes" its guests at the Armory after the parade.

We notice in SCHAUS' window, just below the Hospital in Broadway, a new picture by Mrs. LILLY M. SPENCER, a noble, gentlemanly dog, somewhat fatteued by a long chain that is fastened to a basket of market stuff, is regarding with dutiful patience and great disgust, an impudent terrier who makes the canvass ring with his noisy barking, and is evidently disposed to pitch into him. A roasting piece of beef lies in the basket, and a turkey so young and tender, that we know the skin under the wing would break by the pressure of the thumb, and a bunch of celery, a good deal whiter and crisper than any the market has afforded this wet season. In the back-ground an old rag-picker is tearing the bills off a pile of bricks and thrusting them into her bag. The whole attitude of the gentlemanly and useful dog says, as plainly as the card below the painting, "Bark if you wish, but bite if you dare."

Closing of the Evening Schools.

The various Evening Schools will close their first term this evening throughout the City.

The Sixteenth Ward Girls' School held its closing reception last evening, on which occasion a very large turn-out of visitors was present. The exercises were good enough to excite general astonishment on all hands. Remarks were made by Aldermen CHRISTY, TUCKER and DELAMATER, and Mr. JEREMIAH CAREY of the local Board. Five beautiful books were presented by a gentleman, one in each of the five classes, to the following named young ladies, for highest merit: 1st class, SUSAN E. DOUGHTY; 2d, JULIA E. DARCY; 3d, [illegible]; 4th, [illegible]; 5th, SARAH and ANNA CARR, sisters. The Chairman of the Evening School Committee made the presentations by request of the donor, who was present and made an address.

Mrs. SARAH STUART is Principal here, with Misses MACFARLANE, SIMES, BEALE, ARMSTRONG, and Mrs. ROSS.

The Evening Schools will reassemble for their second term on the 3d of January, 1856.

Seventy-two certificates were given out.

PETER COOPER and Mr. JOHNSON addressed the Boys and Girls of the Evening Schools, assembled in the Chapel of the Eighteenth Ward School, No. 40, and gave out 200 certificates. There were several visitors present. The singing was excellent, and the deportment and appearance of the assembled Schools were truly admirable. The teachers deserve the thanks of the public for their successful management.

The Girls' Grammar School, No. 45, gave its last reception and public examination yesterday, under the auspices of Mr. DELAMATER and other school officers. The Superintendent, Hon. S. S. RANDALL, conducted the examination in person, and pronounced the advancement of the highest class in Algebra and Mathematics more satisfactory than in any other school. The exercises were listened to with attention by the hundreds of visitors present. The young ladies of the highest class have started a manuscript monthly newspaper, the first number of which was read before the audience as a part of the exercises, and gave great satisfaction. This unique affair is entitled *Our Offering*, and is edited each month by two young ladies, chosen by ballot from the school. Miss MARY G. THOMPSON and Miss ANNIE A. ROGERS were the editors of the first number.

Mr. DELAMATER delivered a kind address of leave taking, and the feeling manifested by the pupils must have been very grateful to him.

Aldermen CHRISTY and C. H. TUCKER were present, also Commissioners JONES and ADAMS, who all made remarks. They closed with "Old Hundred. The girls remained for an hour or two, and had a general good time, with music and dancing and innocent glee.

There was an immense crowd at the Tabernacle last night, on occasion of the first concert of the New-York Saengerbund, the united German vocal Societies of this City, under the direction of CARL BERGMANN. The principal piece was a dramatic composition, by W. TSCHIRCH, entitled, and descriptive of, "A Night on the Ocean," which was exceedingly well rendered. The solo parts were sung by Messrs. QUINT and THOME. Various other vocal and instrumental compositions were performed to the great satisfaction of the immense audience.

The complimentary ball given at the Assembly Rooms last evening, to the widow of the late Mr. JAMES SHELTON, by Mr. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, was well attended, and, at a late hour, the party were enjoying themselves immensely.

The third lecture of the German course was delivered last night by Dr. WISLICENUS, whose abominable treatment by the Prussian Government is well known. The subject was connected with Education and was concisely and ably treated.

A Fair for the benefit of the Colored Orphan Asylum is under way at No. 812 Broadway. Give them a lift. Another for the benefit of the Free Church of the Epiphany is proceeding at No. 130 Stanton-street.

Carts backed up to the side-walk, and skids from the cart-tail to the door-sills—these are the special delight of some merchants in the lower streets. Most of them are rich and influential—so, great as the nuisance is, it cannot be abated.

The Twentieth Anniversary of the Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum was held at the Asylum last evening. Interesting exercises of the children, and addresses from clergymen and others, made up the programme.

Rev. J. P. THOMPSON lectured on Mazzini last night before the Young Men's Association of the Twentieth-street Congregational Church.

Professor J. B. BROWN delivered a lecture on Elocution, and gave some capital readings at Clinton Hall last evening.

It will cost one dollar a yard to groove the Russ pavement as proposed by the Aldermanic Committee.

The newsboys and the Five Points' Mission children unite in a Concert to-night at the Tabernacle. A good time they'll have, or we're mistaken.

Coroner's Inquests.

FATAL ACCIDENT—CULPABLE CARELESSNESS.

Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest yesterday at the City Hospital, on the body of Mrs. MARY FRANKLIN, whose death we announced on Wednesday. The Jury after hearing the evidence in the case, rendered the following verdict: "That deceased died from a fracture of the leg caused by a bale of cotton falling upon her at No. 240 Front-street. We hold the proprietors of said store guilty of culpable negligence in allowing cotton to be rolled on the sidewalk in a negligent manner."

FROM KANSAS.

Condition of Affairs at Lawrence.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has received, through a private source, intelligence from Leavenworth, K. T., to December 8, from which we make the following extracts. The writer says:

It is perfectly understood here that Governor SHANNON's proclamation and bluster were intended to play into the hands of ATCHISON, STRINGFELLOW, and gang. Volunteer companies were raised in the border counties of Missouri with wonderful alacrity immediately upon its promulgation. It is said there are now encamped near Lawrence from one to two thousand armed men, and other companies are hurrying on to join them. Most of them are resident Missourians, and ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW are out urging an attack.

The Lawrence men stand firm, and will not yield till they are forced. They have coolly calculated their strength, and they hold to the belief that it will take 5,000 men to take Lawrence, and even then with the loss of much blood. The Lawrence men are entrenched, have experienced commanders and are well armed to a man. They are calmly and resolutely awaiting an attack. Col. LANE, of Lawrence, has sent a dispatch requesting aid from this city—he says fight is inevitable. Col. SUMNER, commandant at the fort, is awaiting orders from Washington. RICHARDSON, commander of the militia, has been striving to bring about an amicable settlement, but STRINGFELLOW, EASTIN and gang say no. Although the Lawrence men have shown a disposition to do right, it seems that they must fight or take the alternative of being massacred. Lawrence has at this time eight hundred men under arms; their weapons of defence are Sharpe's rifles and revolvers. It is said that the Missourians have five pieces of cannon in addition to their small arms.

These cannon were got by them in the following manner: About 100 of them broke into the arsenal at Liberty, Clay County, Missouri, secured the man in charge by tying him, took the cannon, shells, &c., on hand, and marched off to Lawrence. Col. SUMNER has sent a force to recover the arms stolen, and to protect the arsenal from further plunder. ATCHISON, it is said, is encamped with some twenty-five men, about fifteen miles from Lawrence, waiting for reinforcements. There is a report afloat that SHANNON is much agitated, and is trying to advise the Missourians to go home, having at last convinced himself that this is the only way to avoid a collision. He is obliged, however, to advise with ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW, and they, I believe, require the Lawrence men to surrender their arms. This they consider as equivocal to laying down their lives, and of course they will not consent. Negotiation and compromise thus far have been fruitless. It is thought that the crisis in Kansas affairs has come at last; the fight is expected to-day or to-morrow, and if it must be a bloody one, for the Lawrence men will fight with no expectation of quarter. It is thought by the Free-State men here that the Missourians will attack this city, whether successful or not at Lawrence; they have vowed the destruction of the *Register* press, and may throw it into the river, as they did the Parkville *Luminary*.

Possibly, Colonel SUMNER, in endeavoring to retake the arms stolen from the arsenal, may bring about a collision between the United States troops and the border ruffians.

In the present condition of the public mind, a trifle may turn the strife into quite a different channel from that anticipated by those who originated it. To give you an idea of the excitement in this place, I need only state that business is entirely suspended, and groups of men are on the streets talking of the war, as if a terrible calamity was [illegible]

Judge Stuart's Letter of Resignation.

OFFICE OF THE CITY JUDGE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1855.

To His Excellency, Myron H. Clark, Governor, &c.

SIR: It is known to yourself and the public that I was lately charged with an offence in my official character of City Judge, and that I have since been tried and acquitted by a Jury of my fellow-citizens. Of that trial, with the circumstances and matters that led to it, I will not speak in this communication, except so far, indeed, as is necessary in respect to the course I feel it my duty to pursue; for, however, without guilt in the late calamity under which I have suffered, it is my purpose, for the reasons following, to withdraw from the Bench—my resignation, herein tendered, to take effect at the end of the present month. The cause that has led me to the course adopted is, that there are those among my fellow-citizens who are of the opinion that, although acquitted in fact of the charge preferred against me, and innocent in truth of all criminal conduct in the matter complained of, the late terrible ordeal through which I have passed has, in a greater or less degree, impaired my present usefulness as a judge, and will, if I remain upon the bench, to some extent injure the administration of public justice at my hands. It is believed by many that the late melancholy events by which I was surrounded would, for a time at least, in a measure, deprive me of that confidence on the part of some which is so essential from all to qualify a judge for a valuable discharge of official duty. Beside the personal relations between the District-Attorney, Recorder and myself, are not such as would conduce to harmony in the Court of which we are members. Under these circumstances, and in view of the delicacy and importance of a judicial office, with no wish that misfortune to me—although without crime, and by whom or however brought—shall in any manner affect the interest of public justice, or be made to reflect upon those to whom I am indebted for the place I occupy, I feel it to be a duty of honor and principle to resign. In the consideration of this matter, I have been apprehensive that a surrender of the place might, upon first thought, with some, be construed to the prejudice of my innocence, but those with whom I have advised assure me that no such inference will or can be drawn by even the most uncharitable or least friendly; but that every fair and just citizen will ascribe my resignation to the cause assigned. In the presence of my God, to you, Sir, the first officer of the State, and to the public at large, I declare my entire innocence of all criminal conduct or intentional wrong in the matter from which I have been made so seriously to suffer. Influenced under feelings of deepest pain and sorrow, alone by the reasons and motives stated, I have, after many years of devoted duty and earnest industry in the criminal departments of this City, without reproach or censure from any, but in the confidence and praise of all, in poverty with wounded hopes and broken health, but a conscience free from guilt, voluntarily surrendered an office of honor and emolument for private life, trusting to Providence and my best exertions for what may come to me in the future. Believing, Sir, that the confidence of the great body of the people in my integrity is still unshaken, and that the course my convictions of propriety has led me to adopt will be approved of by my friends and the community in which I live,

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's most obedt. humble servt.
S. H. STUART.

Rev. Jonas King's Claim Allowed.

We find the following in the *Observer*:

It gave us great satisfaction to be able to say last week, that after so many years of delay, vexation and loss, the claim of Rev. JONAS KING, D. D., upon the kingdom of Greece, for pecuniary damages sustained by him, has at last, through the interposition of our Government, been allowed. Although Dr. KING has been paid far less than he was in equity entitled to, it is a source of gratification to him and his friends, that the difficulty is at length adjusted amicably by the payment to Dr. KING, by the Greek Government, of $25,000 in full of all demands.

LARD AN ANTIDOTE FOR STRYCHNIA.—The *American Journal of Medical Science* says that Lard is an antidote to Strychnia. It was discovered in an attempt to poison a dog, by placing the Strychnia upon meat. The meat was near a jar of refuse Lard, and after the meat had been eaten the dog devoured the lard, and to the surprise of the person watching the effect of the poison, it failed of producing any effect, although one grain had been swallowed. The experiment was repeated nine different times with like results, and eleven times without the Lard, in every instance proving fatal.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—We have been requested to state, in answer to interrogatories, that the law makes no compensation to postmasters for the sale of postage stamps or stamped envelopes, except by the allowance of commission on such as are used in prepayment of postage on letters and packages sent from their offices. The commission allowed on mailable matter prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes sent from an office is the same as if the prepayment had been effected in money.—*Union.*

THE ASIA'S MAILS.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Russia's Views of the Last Campaign.

THE MISSION OF CANROBERT.

AUSTRIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

NEWS FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Burning of the American Ship Constitution.

The *Asia's* mails reached this city yesterday afternoon. We publish below copious extracts from our foreign files. A dispatch from Marseilles, dated Nov. 26, says:

"Admiral LYONS continues to cruise near the shores of the Crimea, to survey the point of Kertch, against which the Russians seem to be preparing an attack during the winter. [illegible]"

There is no news whatever from the Crimea.

The Vienna *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* has the following:

"The Odessa Imperial Commercial Bank has suspended its hard cash payments. [illegible]"

By intelligence received from Hamburg, dated the 8th, we are informed that, by Imperial command, a grand review had been held at Warsaw to celebrate the anniversary of the victory of Russia over the Polish revolution.

[illegible]

The new Russian levy of ten men out of every 1,000 has been caused by the dread that Sweden and Denmark are about to join the Western Alliance.

This levy has already begun, but the caution and the exhaustion of the Provinces will, it is thought, prevent its producing the force calculated on.

Austria is said to desire that in future the Hospodars of the Principalities should be nominated for life by the Porte, but for the Great European Powers to have a right to veto.

A letter from the Crimea of the 20th ult. says:

"It seems that any movement whatever, under present circumstances, has become impossible. The Russians occupy formidable positions, which they do not appear to think of quitting, as they continue each day new works, such as they alone know how to make, which would indicate that they have no intention of evacuating the Crimea, as some persons suppose. They are far from being in want of provisions or munitions of all kinds."

A correspondent of *Le Nord*, writing on the 11th inst., from the Russian head-quarters at Baktchi-Serai, says:

"The progress which Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has made [illegible]"

The Prospects of Peace.

From the London Times, Dec. [illegible]

As in March and April last, the air is once more filled with the rumors of peace. [illegible]

[illegible]

From the London Daily News.

So far then as France, England, and Austria are concerned, the chances, as regards the question of peace or war, may be taken to stand thus: The French Government are inclined to peace by financial difficulties. The English Government is not indisposed to peace on account of the [illegible] character of our statesmen. The Austrian Government—like the tempting fiend in the fable—always on the lookout for [illegible]

[illegible]

But Russia must also be taken into the calculations, and, unless we are much mistaken, in Russia will be found the main obstacle to the speedy [illegible] up of an inglorious and unstable peace [illegible] future dangers to Europe. The Russian Government is not yet so weakened, or (what is nearly the same thing) so conscious of its weakness, as to consent to any terms that would afford the Allies a plausible pretext for backing out of the contest in which they are engaged. [illegible]

[illegible] the letter, were they [illegible] in France nor England is public opinion in such a state as to [illegible] their Governments [illegible] the war [illegible] upon our confidence in the [illegible] views and dispositions [illegible]

From the London Chronicle.

[illegible] aspirations for peace are at the [illegible]. The vital interests which the [illegible] Powers have at stake is the best guarantee of their sincerity in endeavoring to effect an [illegible] to such endeavors only because their [illegible] and their patriotism tell them that the true [illegible] of the people [illegible] identified with the cause of peace, provided that peace be [illegible], honorable, and therefore durable. Does any [illegible] believe that [illegible] should have the audacity to propose other than satisfactory terms? Then why all this [illegible] [illegible] and obedience of their subjects, not through force, but through opinion?

[illegible]

From the London Globe.

[illegible]

A Russian View of the Last Campaign.

[illegible]

From the London Times.

[illegible]

influence his readers. No stories by [illegible] which no one will accept, and then prophesies with a boldness [illegible] singular [illegible] Russia [illegible] will [illegible] the abandonment of Sebastopol. The explanation of the events of September [illegible] received at the time with ridicule, although just admiration was not withheld from the General who with such skill and coolness saved the remnant of his shattered force. But we now have the whole repeated, and supported with arguments worthy of the cause.

It is useless to refute, or even to ridicule, the assertion that "the Russians crossed to the north side as one changes his dress or selects another path," but we may point out the folly of losing the respect of the world for what was really achieved by an absurd claim to complete success. The Northern Bee is as confident [illegible] as he is in its boasts. We are told that the purple dress of Sebastopol is put off for a time, but that the Czar will give it a new one by the genius of TODTLEBEN and his companions. The petty victory of the Western Powers was unworthy of notice, and will be speedily effaced. Their sole trophies are crape and black dresses; their armies are reduced to the verge of despair. Whatever Russia suffered was only through a [illegible] want of preparation—because she had not sufficient [illegible] or guns of the same range as those of the enemy. [illegible] the other hand, the defeated the British whenever she met them, while the French, in their last victory, will instinctively recur to the words of PYRRHUS. So the writer goes on: The French loan was only successful by means of the Jews; the Anglo-French alliance may be broken up in a day by any reverse; the nations of Europe are rapidly assuming their former sympathy for Russia.

"The camp of Gortschakoff is unassailable; the Allies have landed on spots of no importance; whatever ships they may bring will be received by the Russian gunboats." We have quoted these distasteful and foolish statements, not from a desire to expose them, but rather that they may throw a light on the language of the Czar and his friends, who declare that the West has gained all that it can fairly desire, and that Russia is willing to concede all that she decently can. It must be remembered that all writing in St. Petersburg is at least negatively official. If not the direct production of a government agent, it contains only what such an agent will approve. The Northern Bee may, therefore, be considered to speak what the Czar wishes his subjects and neighbors should believe.

There can be no doubt that when the war is spoken of as only now beginning in earnest it is the wish of the Imperial Cabinet that the Russians should be encouraged to obstinacy or their opponents terrified into a treaty. Probably both objects are included. The waverers at home and abroad are to be strengthened in the idea of Russian invincibility; the noble and the trader of the capital are to believe that a determination to resist will lower the tone of the Allies; while the peacemakers of the West, and all the irresolute or secretly sympathetic in Europe, are to be confirmed in Russian leanings by the spectacle of an indomitable people and the prospect of an endless war.

But if the idea was good, the execution has been indifferent. *We can gather nothing from the present document but an encouragement to persevere.* An apology for ill-success would command more respect than a gross and absurd denial. But what would carry the greatest weight would be a statement detailing some of the means by which Russia can support the campaigns that are to come. It is useless to affect a mystery about things which cannot be concealed, or, in such a contest as this, to pass over with affected contempt the opinions which are current among men. Throughout the Old and New Worlds there is but one language. Every one speaks of the humiliation of Russia. Statesmen compare the days when the implied wish of a Czar was enough to stay any scheme of improvement throughout the East with the present time, when hastily raised levies of Asiatics have defeated his disciplined troops, and the Ottoman Porte, weak and distracted though it be, never gives a thought to the Sovereign whose representative was before all-powerful.

Two years since military critics, men of sober judgment, declared that both history and their own observation induced them to place the Russian troops on an equality with any that could be brought against them. Now it proclaimed, without denial, that they are inferior to those of four nations whom the chance of war has opposed to them, and the presumption is that the army of the smallest European Power might face with assurance of success an equal force of the Czar. It is said that more than 300,000 Russians have been buried since the Pruth was passed; it is said that the recruiting for fresh levies is every day more difficult; it is said that the nobles are discontented and disloyal, angry at the loss of those who till their lands, and anxious for the return of the ease and luxuries of peace. The serfs who supply the armies are stated to dread the hour which drags them from their home to fight in a war which they feel to be objectless and endless. Religion, even under the goad of the priesthood, ceases to inspire them with enthusiasm enough to do away with the necessity of chains and handcuffs.

The finances of the empire are said to be wasted; the revenues of the Church, the savings of the State, are nearly gone; manufactures are at an end, for want of material; commerce is only carried on by the surreptitious aid of a neutral port. These are the opinions which prevail in every land beyond the Russian boundaries. They may be exaggerated, they may be false—but they exist, and influence the world. It is for the rulers and the press of Russia to deny them if they be untrue, to correct them if they be exaggerated. Let the *Northern Bee* descend to details, if it has anything that can be truly or even plausibly argued. Let it labor to convince men of judgment, and not to impose on the unprejudiced or the ignorant. It may then in some measure benefit the Power which it served; at present it belongs to that class from which people commonly pray to be preserved.

Mission of General Canrobert.

From the London Post.

General CANROBERT has returned to Paris, and [illegible] now allowed that we were right when we stated that he neither signed any treaty with Sweden, nor had any mission to sign any Convention, military or otherwise, with that power.

A cotemporary who, however, gave currency to assertions to the contrary, now publishes a statement, that "a convention or protocol was signed the day after the departure of General CANROBERT from Stockholm, by the Representatives of England and France and the Swedish Minister." But this is "a day after the fair," as far as the accuracy of our cotemporary's assertion is concerned. And now, again, he blunders even in calling the deed to which it is asserted signatures were attached, "an act, a convention, or a protocol," and appears as unable to perceive the distinction between these as between that which is and that which is not, or between General CANROBERT's having a mission to treat and to sign, and his having a mission to lay the bases of future arrangements.

We repeat again, there is no present convention with Sweden in existence.

Austria and the United States.

The Chevalier VON HULSEMANN, who for many years represented Austria at Washington as a simple Chargé d'Affaires, has been appointed Minister Resident, and the *Ost Deutsche Post* has a leader on the subject, which deserves attention, as its object is to show to the Americans that Austria is willing to forget the Koszta affair, and to improve her relations with the "sixth great Power." The article being very long, it will be given in a condensed form:

"The United States has long been looked on as a bugbear to be avoided or ignored, but the diplomatic tradition of there being only five great Powers is growing antiquated. The confederation of States on the other side of the Atlantic is beginning to claim its right to be considered the sixth great Power, and to interfere in European affairs. We see that England wishes to remain on good terms with the United States, and that autocratic Russia ostentatiously endeavors to obtain the friendship of the Transatlantic Republic. If the present war is to remain a 'localized' and limited one, the United States must not interfere in it. If the Washington Government should think fit to introduce its word, sword and fleet into the quarrel, the war would soon assume different dimensions, as the second-rate European powers would immediately declare in favor of the one or the other party. If America resists the temptation to meddle in the Eastern question, it will be a proof that those persons who affirm she has no statesmen libel her. Good sense is the basis of statecraft, and we have seen that a State whose diplomacy is autonomous [illegible] has got into difficulties because it lost its 'bon sens.'

"It is not necessary to be a political prophet to foretell that the time is not far distant at which the United States will make its influence felt in Europe. The condition of the Caucasus, of the western frontiers of Turkey, of Asiatic Russia, forms part of the Eastern question, and the idea of a balance of power in Europe is fast merging into that of a general balance of power. Need it be said that the Republic which rules over the larger part of North America will, and must play an important part when it is the question of the balance of power in the world.

"Prudent statesmen always look before them, and therefore Austria, sacrificing her long-cherished prejudices, [illegible] her diplomatic relations with a Power which is advancing with giant strides towards maturity. If the position of Austria and the United States are regarded dispassionately it becomes clear that a good understanding between them on foreign matters cannot but be beneficial to both nations. The two countries are so distant from each other that it is not to be feared the one can exercise any great influence on the internal affairs of the other. The difference in the form of government and religion formed no obstacle to an intimate alliance between England and Austria, which lasted nearly a century and a half. HENRY VIII and FERDINAND II supported the same cause, MARLBOROUGH and Prince EUGENE fought side by side, and the policy of the British Parliament and that of Prince METTERNICH harmonized. Why then should there be any duality between Vienna and Washington in matters in which a cooperation would be of advantage to both?"

England and the United States.

From the London Post.

The recent augmentation of the British squadron on the West India Station is an enigma, the solution of which the American newspapers, with all their ingenuity and smartness, are equally at a loss to discover. They, however, generally concur in the belief that the step taken by the British Government was intended as a menace to the United States. The angry feelings which the cry [illegible] excited for the purpose [illegible] the reflection of President PIERCE, have happily subsided, and the public in both countries may now review, without [illegible], the political "Comedy of Errors," in which, at one time, a portion of our Transatlantic brethren were willing to enact principal parts.

The alleged violation of the Neutrality laws of the United States [illegible] the ingenuity of Mr. Attorney-General CUSHING may be taken as the first act; the attempt of the United States to acquire a military position in Hayti as the second; and the supposed interference of the British Government in the affairs of Central America as the third act. Every succeeding mail for the past month has, in fact, brought some new supposition to account for the measures taken by the British Government. The fourth act has just arrived, and it amounts to this—that the British squadron has been reinforced to prevent the egress of American vessels sailing under Russian letters of marque. We cannot undertake to unravel a plot so conflicting, confused, and complicated; but the fifth act, we suppose, will contain the usual *dénouement* of a general shaking of hands and waving together of the Union Jack and the "Stars and Stripes," and then *exeunt omnes*—including President PIERCE and the other *dramatis personæ*—to the general satisfaction of the English and American audience.

But a comedy would be nothing without some bye play, and this amusement has been afforded by a deliberate and clever hoax, which has been perpetrated at the expense of two of our cotemporaries. One too fallible was induced to believe, upon the authority of some mischievous Yankee, we suppose, that the Irish in the United States were about to show their appreciation of the "Know-Nothing" movement by quitting the United States for the purpose of making a piratical descent upon the coast of Ireland. A more illustrious example of credulity cannot be mentioned. But an American newspaper has completely outdone our metropolitan cotemporary in the extent of its gullibility. The New-York *Herald* gravely informs its readers, "that there is no truth in the report sent by some Washington correspondents that Mr. BUCHANAN appeased before the crowd of rabble which had surrounded Lord PALMERSTON's house, and gave them assurances that there was really no danger of rupture between the two countries."

These Washington correspondents must have heard something about the Sunday Hyde-park meetings, and connected the assemblage of the window-breaking rogues of London with some imaginary movement hostile to the dignity and independence of the United States. The picture drawn by the American artist would form a tableau worthy of the notice of the illustrious BARNUM. There would be Mr. BUCHANAN on the doorstep of Lord PALMERSTON's house, addressing "the crowd of rabble," and the "roughs" of London listening with intent ears to diplomatic talk, fortified by quotations from GROTIUS, VATTEL and WHEATON.

Next, we are informed that the President, in his coming address, intends to expose the constant interference of England in American affairs, and that hard language will be used, which England must quietly swallow. It is extremely probable, that Mr. PIERCE will convert his address into a mere electioneering trick—his antecedents show that he is capable of doing so, but the English people have learned to make a distinction between language which, however, indecorous and undignified in itself, is the exponent of the opinions of no political party in America, and which, therefore, they can very wisely and conscientiously afford to disregard.

Burning of the American Ship Constitution, in the Mersey.

From the Liverpool Times.

This splendid clipper-built vessel, 1,600 tons burden, commanded by Captain BARRETT, and belonging to the firm of Messrs. BOWMAN, GRINNELL & Co., of this town, which arrived at this port from New-York, on Tuesday, has become a prey to the flames, and her cargo almost totally destroyed. She had on board a valuable cargo, comprising 760 bales of cotton, 7,919 sacks of wheat, 4,089 barrels of flour, 10 bales of rags, 820 barrels of resin, and 410 barrels of spirits of turpentine.

About eight o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst., when the *Constitution* lay in the river waiting to be docked, the attention of those on board was attracted by the dense mass of smoke which was seen gradually to issue from the vessel. In a few minutes all on board were on the alert to ascertain the cause; but some time elapsed, and nothing appeared to be known, except that a mass of fire was raging somewhere. Soon all doubt was cleared up, and it became known that a portion of the ship's cargo had ignited. At this time the vessel presented the appearance of one vast cloud of smoke, and so rapidly did the tidings of the conflagration spread that crowds of people were seen rushing towards the landing stage and other places where a glimpse could be secured of the burning vessel.

The first efforts of those who tried to master the fire seemed in vain, and, as the materials stored in the ship were of a highly inflammable nature, apprehensions were felt that a torrent of flame would burst forth and extend to other vessels which lay near her in the river, so the precaution was taken to tow her into the Sloyne, a distance that prevented the apprehended danger. Apprehensions were now felt for the safety of the ship. Two of the river steamers, the *Satellite* and *Jackall* tenders, were placed alongside, and rendered assistance by pumping water into her, and every available means were resorted to in endeavoring to baffle and overcome the flames, but to no purpose. Additional aid was brought into requisition, but so gradual and determined did the fire progress within the vessel, that the flames spouted forth as if in defiance of those employed in checking them. The vessel was then run ashore near Bromboro' by the aid of the steamboats, and increased efforts made to subdue the fire, but as time passed on the flames assumed a still greater intensity.

A short time elapsed, and the timber of the vessel gave way, her masts falling with a crash into the water, and the blaze shot to a considerable height into the air. At this time a strong wind was blowing, and it was found useless to struggle against the fierceness of the conflagration; still, efforts were prosecuted in the hope of in the end succeeding in saving a considerable portion of the vessel, but before the day had closed this hope was abandoned, the vessel being consumed to the water's edge, and her burning cargo drifting in a line for nearly two miles on the surface of the water.

The origin of the fire is not yet ascertained, but it is supposed to have been caused by some of the spirits of turpentine leaking into the cotton, and thus producing spontaneous combustion.

Notwithstanding the cold weather that prevailed during the afternoon and remaining part of Wednesday, hundreds of persons were standing on the landing-stage anxiously gazing at the flames as they ascended into the air, while numbers of others crowded to Rock Ferry and other places along the shore to obtain a closer view of the destruction of this fine ship. From the shore near the Potteries on this side of the water the sight was awfully grand.

The *Constitution* was remarkable for her rapid and successful voyages. The passengers' luggage, sailors' stores, &c., were saved. The ship is sunk near the entrance to Bromborough Pool. The cargo in the lower hold, consisting of wheat, flour, casks of beef, resin, &c., being under water, will be recovered. The ship and cargo are said to be worth about £80,000, and the loss is covered by insurance.

Besides the cargo in the lower hold, by far the greater portion of that in the "between decks," consisting of wheat, flour, and cotton, will be saved. The cargo is being discharged into flats. The upper "between decks" are entirely destroyed.

NEWS FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta dates are to Oct. 22, and China to Oct. 15.

The intelligence received is more than usually interesting. The Santhal insurrection had revived again, and there appeared no hope of its suppression save through the instrumentality of martial law. The rebels had, however, been pretty roughly handled in the Bheerbhoom districts by the advanced detachments, especially by two from the 63d Native Infantry, under the command of Captains PHIPPS and PHILLIPS. On one occasion the insurgents mustered up courage to attack the latter officer's troops, and suffered severely for their temerity, for they consisted of 600 men, of whom one-half were killed or wounded, while the Sepoys did not lose a man. The troops also set fire to their villages in every direction, and did irreparable damage.

Gen. LLOYD was said to have arranged his plan of operations, which was to form his force into three divisions and drive the rebels into the plains in the vicinity of Raneegunge, when they would be necessarily forced to submit or be destroyed. SEDOO MANJHY, one of the principal of the Santhal leaders, was captured some time back, and now we learn of the capture of the very mover of the insurrection, RAM MANJHY. No disturbance had been reported for some days either on the northwest frontier or in the Nizam's dominions, the two great seats of permanent disquietude.

The troubles of Oude seemed thickening, and the crisis of annexation was hurrying on.

The Moplah District continued in a very disturbed state. The Punjaub frontier was quiet again. Rajah JOWAHIR SINGH, finding it a hopeless venture to invade the dominions of GOODAB SINGH, had disbanded his troops, and withdrawn to Lahore.

The news of the fall of Sebastopol had been received with great manifestation of delight. The Parsees and the Prabhoos offered up public prayers in their temples upon the occasion. Recent falls of rain in various parts of the Bombay Presidency had somewhat mitigated the apprehensions of famine. Little or no business was being done in the Bombay market, and freights remained low.

The news from China is important. The rebels had reappeared in the south of Kwang-si, near Canton, when the imperial government sent a body of troops against them. The rebels, however, by a cunning stratagem, managed to disperse them, at the same time taking many prisoners, among whom were several of the principal officers. At Shanghai the country around was tranquil, and trade was flourishing. The *Bittern* and the *Paoushun* had had a severe encounter with the pirates of Chapoo, who possessed twenty-three heavily-armed well-manned junks, which the *Bittern* destroyed, and killed about 1,200 men. She had 19 men wounded, and Mr. TURNER, her master, was killed on board the *Paoushun*. At Canton the new teas had advanced 20 per cent. over the prices of previous season.

Baring's Circular.

Per Asia. LONDON, Friday, Dec. 7, 1855—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been very dull throughout the week, and the business limited.—MONEY continues in active demand. CONSOLS have [illegible] 89¾ for money, and 89⅝@89¾ for the account.—Mexican [illegible]

[illegible] Bar SILVER, 5s. 1⅛d. [illegible] American Doubloons, [illegible]

COCHINEAL quiet. [illegible] Teneriffe sold at [illegible] prices; Silver, 3s. [illegible] 3s. 6d.@3s. 11d.

COCOA—167 bags Trinidad [illegible] 80 bags Granada sold [illegible] previous prices.

COTTON—The sales [illegible] former prices. At Liverpool the market is quiet; Yesterday's quotation for Mid. [illegible]

COFFEE—Steady. 480 casks and 1,4 3 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon have been offered at auction during the week, and chiefly sold at fully previous rates, viz: 80s. for fine ord. to 68s. for low mid., with mid. from 68s. 6d.@84s., and fine marks from 80s. 6d.@72s. 6d. 1,000 bags Native Ceylon were withdrawn, 51s. only being bid, and 650 bags of common quality have been sold privately at 50s. 215 casks Tellicherry went from 51s. 6d.@68s. 6d. with pea berry from 65s.@68s.; as also 80 cases and 470 bags East India, from 54s. 6d.@65s. 6d. for good to fine ord. Mysore kind. Stock at this port, 9,071 tons of all kinds, against 10,126 tons last year, and 13,509 tons in 1853.

CORN—At Monday's market there was a moderate supply of English Wheat, with small arrivals of foreign. The trade was dull, holders refusing to submit to a further decline, and scarcely any sales were made. Last week's average price of English Wheat was 80s. 1d. on 117,458 qrs. returned. To-day the market was very dull, and English Wheat fully 2s. lower. In foreign nothing doing, and our quotations must be considered nominal. American white Wheat, 92s.@95s.; Red, 80s.@88s. ⅌ qr. American Flour, 44s.@46s. ⅌ bbl.

HEMP—No change in Russian; St. Petersburg Clean £42. 10s.@£43. Manila: 477 bales at auction partly sold at [illegible] for very low quality; 600 bales Sunn were chiefly bought in at £14@£20.

JUTE—Quiet; of 3,841 bales at auction, about half sold at £18 2s. 6d.@£31 10s., the lower qualities being rather easier.

INDIGO—Firm, and nothing offering, except at an advance of 3d. ⅌ lb. on last sale's rates.

IRON—Welsh is steady, the principal makers being well supplied with orders. We quote Rails £9@£9 5s.; Bars £8@£8 5s. free on board in Wales. Swedish scarce at £16. Scotch Pigs firm at 73s. 6d. for mixed Nos. on the Clyde.

LINSEED—The market has been affected by general rumors of the probability of peace, and business has been of a retail character; prices are about 2s. lower than last week, average Calcutta worth 75s. ⅌ qr., both on spot and for arrival.

IN LINSEED CAKES—Not much doing; but importers are firm. New-York barrels are held at £13 15s., c. f. & i., and bags at £12 10s. Western in bags, £12.

LEAD—Very firm, and stocks low. Common Pig, £23 5s. Imports of Spanish to Nov. 30, 5,485 tons, against 5,793 last year.

OILS—Sperm steady at £125; in Common Fish little doing; Southern £39 10s.; Pale Seal £37; Cod, £50. Linseed, the price on the spot has declined to 43s. 6d. and for next year there are sellers at 44s. Rape in retail demand, at 61s. for Refined, and 58s. for Brown. Olive dull at £55 for Gallipoli, £52@£53 for Malaga, and £50 for Barbary. Cocoa Nut very flat, at 47s.@48s. Palm, 44s.@45s.

RUM—Has been in good demand, and about 1,500 puncheons West India have been sold during the week. Jamaica at 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ⅌ gallon; Pale Leeward, 2s.@2s. 1d. proof, Brown 2s. 2d.; and good to fine Demerara 2s. 8d.@3s. 5d. Stock, 22,183 puncheons and 412 hhds., against 21,683 puncheons and 703 hhds. in 1854.

RICE—Dull, and very little doing privately, and to make sales lower terms would have to be accepted. Only one floating cargo has been sold during the week, viz: 800 tons Rangoon, at 14s. 3d., for a near port. 4,114 bags Rangoon at auction realized from 12s. 6d.@14s. for fair quality, and 13s.@13s. 6d. for ordinary. Present stock here 9,760 tons, against 6,157 in 1854, 14,836 in 1853, and 15,607 in 1852. COPPER in demand without change in price. Fine Russian Ingot £136.

SALTPETRE—Depressed, and difficult of sale at 1s. decline. Of 1,272 bags Bengal at auction only one lot sold; but subsequently the bulk was placed in the proportion of 36s.@37s. for 8 to 1¼ ⅌ cent. refraction. Stock 4,555 tons, against 3,941 last year. NITRATE SODA—100 puncheons sold at 18s.

SPICES—Black Pepper—About 1,000 bags fair Sumatra sold at 5d. *Pimento—400 bags brought 4½d.@4¾d.*

SUGAR—The market continues dull, the sales of West India for the week amounting to only about 800 hhds., and the small quantity of Mauritius and East India offered at auction was nearly all bought in. Privately, about 2,500 boxes Havana were sold during the week at 42s.@44s. 6d. for No. 10@12½; and the following floating cargoes, viz: 500 tons clayed Manilla at 44s., landed, October shipment, 250 tons clayed Manilla at 40s. September shipment, 308 tons Pernambuco at 42s. 9d., landed, all for London. Also a cargo of 450 tons low white Parahiba at 38s., floating conditions, for Genoa, and 250 tons Pernambuco at 28s. 6d., for a near port.

IN TEA very little doing. Common Congou, 9¾d.@9⅞d. ⅌ lb. 13,000 pkgs. are advertised for public sale on 12th inst.

TALLOW—*Has been flat throughout the week, and prices have declined to 67s. for Y. C. on spot, and 65s. for the Spring.*

SPELTER—Firm at £23 15s.@£24. Stock in London, 4,788 tons, against 4,010 tons last year.

TIN—Has been in brisk demand, and prices of English are advanced 2s. ⅌ cwt. We quote blocks 125s., bars 126s., refined 129s. No foreign offering. Straits £124. Banca 137s., both nominal.

TURPENTINE—No sales of parcels afloat. The quotation is 11s. A parcel of inferior has been taken from store at 8s. American Spirits 37s. 6d.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The quotations of State Stocks are firmer, but without any business to note. United States 6s, 1868, 96 sellers. Alabama 6s, 91, sellers. Massachusetts Sterling 5s, 98@99. Maryland, 90@92. Pennsylvania Certificates, 72@74; do Bonds, 81 sellers. Tennessee, 84, sellers. Virginia, 6s, Dollar, 86@88; do. 5s, Sterling, 80@82. Canada 6s, Sterling, 109@109½. New-Orleans City 6s, Consolidated Bonds offered at 80, ex Coupon. There has been some business in Illinois Central 7s, Bonds, at 75@78; Freeland do. at 76@78. Michigan Central Dollars, 90@94. New-York Central 7s, 84@86; [illegible] Sinking Fund, 81@83. Pennsylvania Central 1st Mortgage Dollar 6s, 89@90; do. Dollar 2d Mortgage, 75.

FROM WASHINGTON.

An Interesting and Profitable Debate—The Position of the Southern Know-Nothings—The Speakership—The Message, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1855.

The debate in the House to-day was interesting, and on the whole profitable. To understand its effective points it is necessary to premise a little. The Administration Party in the House don't want the organization, because they see that if they could get it, they would be compelled to assume all the responsibilities of the majority, without having the force necessary to carry through Administration measures; and so they would be disgraced by their own weakness, while their intestine feuds, of which there are not a few, would be continually exposed and aggravated. A little drilling in the minority they feel will be apt to bind them together for the Presidential struggle. They want the discipline of defeat, at present, instead of the riot and disorganization of a profitless victory.

SHIVERING IN THE COLD.

When the House adjourned last evening there was some reasonable probability that the plurality resolution would be adopted to-day, and that under it Mr. BANKS would be placed in the Chair. This prospect, for the reasons above indicated, was not disagreeable to the Richardson men. But to the "National Know-Nothings" it threatened destruction. They are standing shivering and shaking out in the cold. They would like to go over to RICHARDSON and his party; but the latter had passed a resolution slamming the door in their faces, and threatening to arrest them for burglary if they should dare to lift the latch.

A TOUCHING APPEAL TO STONY HEARTS.

Under these circumstances they came into the House this morning, and Mr. PERCY WALKER, on their behalf, made a most touching appeal to the Administration men to retract their insulting resolution, in order that he and his Know-Nothing friends might be able to unite with the Nebraska men against Mr. BANKS,—for that was better than to stay out and freeze. And, to give force to his appeal, and reason why it should be entertained, Mr. WALKER assured the Nebraska men that he and his friends were "sound" on the Slavery question, and could be trusted,—for that in reality their "Americanism" didn't mean so much but that it would always be subordinate to the Pro-Slavery principle whenever wanted. Of course, I give the spirit and pith of Mr. WALKER's speech, stripped of the ingenious verbiage in which it was clothed.

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.

In reply, GLANCEY JONES, of Pennsylvania, the author of the offensive resolution of the Nebraska Caucus, disavowed any purpose therein to give cause of personal offence to anybody, and assured the gentlemen from Alabama that the arms of the "Democratic party" were wide open to receive him and his friends. This was cold comfort. In the conversational debate which followed, Mr. JONES denounced Know-Nothingism as "Free-Soilism in disguise," but attempted to make a distinction between Know-Nothingism and "Americanism," with the evident purpose of not offending the Southern Know-Nothings. Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, however, by a cross-fire of interrogatories, drove him out from this cover, compelled him to make his condemnation of the Order seem to be just as general as it really was, and to say that the only "compromise" the Democrats could make with the "Americans" was to receive and swallow them, provided they laid down their arms and surrendered unconditionally as prisoners of war.

QUEER POSITION FOR SOUTHERN K. N.'S.

You will readily see that this discussion has widened the breach between the Know-Nothings and the Nebraska men—the latter having laughed at the calamities of the faction, and spurned their proposition for an honorable capitulation. But in how unfortunate a position has the discussion left every Northern man who has been voting with Mr. WALKER, who says he and his friends make the "American" issue subordinate to the Pro-Slavery interest. The Northern men who have been thus voting, have exposed themselves on the ground that they were ignoring the Slavery question, and making the "American" issue to rise above and swallow it up. How will they apologize for longer maintaining their present associations in the face of the common platform on which Mr. WALKER declares himself and themselves to stand?

THE RIGHT OF PETITION.

Later in the debate, Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, made some capital points. [illegible] sought to get [illegible] the author of the resolution [illegible] in the Republican caucus, declaring that [illegible] should [illegible] their vote for Speaker, [illegible] majority of the friends of Freedom on each of the standing Committees, and those who would be in favor of reporting upon all petitions referred. The phraseology of the resolution, you will perceive, was designed to vindicate the "right of petition." Mr. GIDDINGS promptly avowed its authorship, and challenged Mr. LETCHER, or his candidate for the Speakership to say he would sustain this doctrine of the right of petition, which, as everybody knows, means the right to have petitions on the subject of Slavery received and entertained with the same respect as is accorded to petitions on any other subject, instead of being thrown aside as unworthy of consideration. Mr. RICHARDSON responded, but evaded the issue tendered him, as also did Mr. LETCHER, and other Nebraska men upon whom Mr. GIDDINGS pressed his question.

THE SPEAKERSHIP—THE PLURALITY RULE.

I fear the trouble about the Speakership is not yet over. If the plurality rule could be adopted, it would promptly settle the question. But an opposition to this has sprung up since last night in the Republican ranks, so that it will be difficult to carry it at all. Some of our friends who say they will vote against the plurality, put their opposition upon the ground that they want to hold the factionists to their responsibility, and are unwilling to get them out of their scrape in any such indirect way. Others say that there is a clear Anti-Nebraska majority in the House, and that it is due to other candidates than Mr. BANKS, to try whether some of them cannot be elected by a majority vote.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IS WAITING.

The Message has been in type for a week past, having been set up in the President's room, in great secrecy. I understand that no copies have been printed, and that even the proof-sheets were burned as soon as read and corrected. If the President sticks to his present determination, not to trust himself or anybody else with advance confidential copies, the precious missive is safe, and will come to Congress fresh and rosy as a roll of Philadelphia butter. I learn, however, that the message is quite fierce in its tone with respect to England,—that it is just such a document as in JACKSON times would have set Wall-street crazy. But then these are not JACKSON times, and JACKSON is not the author of the forthcoming missive. There is no need of the slightest apprehension on the subject. LOUIS NAPOLEON and the Czar of Russia have got John Bull fast by the ears; and pulling his nose, therefore, is the very safest sort of amusement for the United States.

WHO REPRESENTS NICARAGUA?

PARKER H. FRENCH arrived here on Monday morning, and is stopping at "GUY's National." At 3 o'clock to-day, however, he had not waited upon Mr. MARCY, to present his credentials. He will meet a cold reception,—and I know of no man who possesses greater facility than the Secretary of State of turning an unwelcome visitor into an icicle. Señor MARCOLETA is still recognized by our Government and by all the Foreign Legations here as the Minister of Nicaragua,—and it is but just to him to say, that he has the reputation of having always fulfilled his duties as such with extraordinary tact, persevering zeal and fidelity. Not only has our Government disavowed Minister WHEELER's recognition of the RIVAS and WALKER Government, but late instructions have gone out directing him to break off all official communication whatever with it.

A SUSPENDED NEGOTIATION.

It is stated on unquestionable authority, that when news of WALKER's apparent triumph in Nicaragua was received here, the Nicaraguan Minister had just concluded an arrangement with Mr. CRAMPTON for a treaty with England, by which the latter would have withdrawn from Nicaragua altogether, abandoning her Mosquito Protectorate absolutely, and without other condition than some little indemnity to be made to the Mosquito Indians. Of course such an arrangement would remove one of the most embarrassing points in our controversy with Great Britain on the Central American question. The negotiation is now at a stand-still. S.

Albany Common Schools—The Normal School—The State Library—The Penitentiary—Palmer's Studio, &c.

A correspondent who has been spending a day or two in Albany, looking at its Schools, and most-talked-of lions, has made his note.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The appearance of the State Normal School edifice and its entirely objectionable location, strike the stranger in Albany as one of the marvels of architectural bad taste and meanness. The building is on a side hill, on a lot as illy shaped for a fine public edifice as could be imagined, with every inch of available space covered by the structure, whereas the ground is itself less than half large enough for an effective style of architecture. The reason given for for this miserable parsimony was the want of land and money. The outside of the building is of the plainest packing-box order, and the heighth of the structure is disproportionate.

We saw the school assemble and separate to their class-rooms, and looked in on the classes at work, including the Model School of about sixty pupils, where the to-be teachers practice for three or four weeks, before leaving the school as graduates, in the art of teaching.

Professor WOOLWORTH, who has been elevated to the Secretaryship of the Board of Regents, has been for a long time past the Principal of the school. From this gentleman we learned that the City and County of New-York, although entitled to thirty-two admissions, has twenty-six vacancies, and that this and some other Counties in the vicinity do not seem to take much interest in the School. On comparing the State Normal School with our own Ward Schools and Free Academy, it will not be difficult to account for this apparent apathy.

The State Normal School should have been erected on the high ground, with ample space for adornment, and the building itself should have been a model, with every convenience and appliance in the highest state of perfection. Very few of these conditions present themselves in the present structure and organization. Able Professors and good intentions are there, but as a whole it will not be recognized as worthy of the Empire State. Young men and women who propose to become teachers will never be likely to leave our City Schools for any additional benefits to be found in the State Normal School.

Professor DAVIES has recently been appointed Professor of Mathematics, and will most likely take Professor WOOLWORTH's place.

GEOLOGICAL ROOMS.

On leaving the Normal School, we took an observation of the new State Geological Rooms, on the same block and fronting on State-street. The exterior of this building is of brick, painted brown. The whole façade is perfectly plain, and has less style than the Ladies' Home Mission-house on the site of the Old Brewery. The main entrance would be considered economical for an Emigrant Boarding-house. The interior is as well designed as the general plan of the edifice will allow. It stands on the site of the old State Hall, and has no vacant ground. The plea here also, for a condition of things that every Albanian and New-Yorker must be ashamed of, is the want of land and money.

CITY SCHOOLS.

From this point we were invited by Mr. HASWELL, Secretary of the Board of School Commissioners, and Mr. Commissioner CARPENTER, to visit several of the Schools of the city. Our first call was made at No. 10. This is a mixed school with 65 girls and boys in the highest department, with one teacher, Mr. J. S. BUSHNELL.

But little attention is paid to singing. The furniture is twenty-five years behind our ideas in New-York. The grounds are beautifully situated, and may be doubled, at the present time, for $1,800—making a plot of 100 by 125 feet. The intermediate department is taught by Miss A. H. MOSS, the attendance being 135, with 80 seats for girls and boys. The Primary department has 98 seats, and an attendance of 160 girls and boys, (!) under the care of Miss A. M. [illegible] and Miss A. H. LEE. One thing we noticed here as in most other schools, that parents seldom visit the school, and leave all matters pertaining to the education of their children in the hands of comparative strangers. The neatness and orderly appearance of the pupils were noteworthy. Classification, system, or thorough culture in any branch, is utterly out of the question in this school, as at present organized. We did not find the State Superintendent's name on any of the visitors' books we opened, and were informed that he has never called at any of the City schools. But this would [illegible] not his business.

We next called at No. 11, a new building, [illegible] seat about [illegible] pupils, [illegible] and two class-rooms on each floor. The school is under the care of [illegible], Principal, [illegible] Misses S. M. SMITH and [illegible], and there is an attendance of [illegible] girls and boys. This school has some advantages over No. 10, and offers a better opportunity for classification.

The Primary Department, under the charge of Miss C. W. ANDREWS, Principal, with two assistants, has an attendance of 180 girls and boys.

Miss ANDREWS, the Principal here, reminded us of some of our City teachers. She appeared to be of a different family from the RIP VAN WINKLES. There are eleven Schools, with two or three departments in each, in Albany, with seats for about 5,000 pupils, while there are about 16,000 who are entitled to draw public money.

The true policy for our Albany friends would be to erect three or more large school buildings, in which to organize large Boys' and Girls' Grammar Schools, with Primary and intermediate Schools in their present buildings. In this way their large School could be made attractive to large numbers, and would then enable a thorough classification and organization to be obtained. Such Schools would [illegible] Albany a reputation that she ought to have as the Capital City of a State like New-York. Such Schools will do more to advance the material prosperity of the city than any similar outlay of means for any other purpose.

There are no Evening Schools organized in Albany up to the present time, although there is no place of equal size in the State where so large a number of young men and boys would be likely to be benefited by their introduction. The School Commissioners have the matter under consideration, and most likely will open them next season.

Albany is twenty-five years behind the age in school matters. She ought to take the lead in all matters of taste and culture.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

We called at the State Library, which stands at the rear of the State Capitol, connecting with it. This is a neatly arranged structure in the interior, and well designed for fitting up a library. The objection that struck our eye on entering, was the want of light in the western side as compared with the opposite side. On inquiry, we found that the State had again been crowded into a want of land—the outer wall of the edifice resting against an adjoining building. Among the noticeable objects of curiosity in this collection are the passports signed by BENEDICT ARNOLD for Major ANDRÉ; also the papers found in his boots by WILLIAMS, PAULDING and VAN WART.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT'S ACCOMMODATIONS.

We found the Department of Public Instruction in the basement of the State Hall, with offices and accommodations that a Tombs lawyer would turn up his eyes at. The present incumbent, Hon. V. M. RICE, has eighteen months longer to remain before his present term expires. We found him busily engaged on his annual report, preparatory to the meeting of the Legislature.

Mr. RICE is decidedly in favor of the plan of County Superintendents to be paid for their services, believing that no efficient system can be organized without remuneration for labor performed. It is his purpose to submit a bill for the action of the Legislature the coming session. We should not be surprised if a plan for an Educational system by the State should emanate from the Board of Regents, on an entirely different plan, and which will have some features of a national character heretofore, unthought of.

PALMER'S STUDIO.

From this Department we were accompanied by Mr. RICE to the studio near at hand of the celebrated sculptor, Mr. PALMER. We found the master out, and several men at work on blocks of marble. Mr. PALMER's latest production is entitled the "Dawn of Christianity." The idea is represented by the figure of an Indian girl holding a cross in her right hand, which she is intently observing. The attitude and expression are worthy of the artist's reputation. This noble work is about half developed in the marble, and promises to be a most fortunate success, the marble thus far being without a single spot.

The exquisitely finished heads, "Night and Morning," have been copied six times to order, and we had the pleasure of seeing the last pair just finished for a wealthy gentleman, who pays $1,000 for them. No lover of the beautiful should visit Albany without paying a visit to PALMER's studio.

Our last visit was made at the Penitentiary in Lydius-street. This structure is the only one in Albany that can lay claim to anything like architectural beauty or fortunate in its location. The grounds are extensive, and the building has the appearance of a grand palace from the river.

It is of stone, and resembles somewhat our new House of Refuge. There were about two hundred inmates in the building, of whom some fifty were women.

The Deputy Superintendent, L. PILSBURY, Esq., kindly showed us through the work-shops. There were the order and system everywhere of a steam engine. A portion of the men were employed at seating chairs, and the balance were employed in making saddlers' hardware. The silent system prevails here, and the prisoners are kept at work constantly except at meals and when in their cells, having no chance to talk to each other. The women were employed in cooking, washing, and kitchen work.

Others were engaged in seating chairs, and others still were making quilts and bedding. The quiet and stillness were oppressive. The women wore checked dresses of woolen stuff, and many of them looked tidy and intelligent. The men and boys are all dressed in the most horrid looking suits of red and black cloth—suits that we should say were well calculated to destroy all remaining self-respect if worn very long.

One thing that impressed us powerfully was the uniformity of condition. The thief and ravisher sentenced for years, fares in the same manner precisely, except in time, as does the boy of sixteen, sent up for any cause whatever. There are some of respectable citizens among the prisoners, who are more unfortunate than criminal, in some instances, perhaps. There should be, at least, two classes or grades of prisoners. The younger and more susceptible ought to be dressed in plain, simple uniform, as in our House of Refuge, and they should be kept in school at least two hours every day.

The evident tendency of the present organization is—to our idea—to make the Institution support itself—ignoring entirely the instructive. Capt. PILSBURY has made the Institution a model of its kind, and set an example of what system and organization can do for a Penal Institution. We hope that he will be able to organize the affairs of the Commissioners of Emigration as thoroughly and as economically, with a trifle more of the "milk of human kindness," and a little less of the mere machine. If Capt. PILSBURY fails to straighten up the affairs of the Commissioners of Emigration, we feel assured that no one else can.

Horrible Murder in Memphis.

From the Memphis Appeal, 11th inst.

About 7 o'clock last evening, our city was again startled by learning that another murder had been committed in our midst. R. PERRON, the murdered of BILL BROWN, it appears, was visiting a house of ill fame on Huling-street, between Shelby and the river, and finding his girl not at home, but at a house almost adjoining, he went after her. Some words occurred between him and a MAG HEBRON, notoriously known, and an inmate of the house. Words multiplied until PERRON was about to leave with his girl, when MAG drew a dirk and plunged it into his side. The knife entered his left side, passing between the ribs, killing him in ten minutes. His body was taken into the adjoining house, where hundreds of people visited him, to see the last remains of one who died by his own folly. If in his death there is a warning for the young men in our city—who are almost the same as following in his footsteps—we would pray that they profit by it.

"MAG," or MARGARET, as soon as she committed the deed fled, and has not, as yet, been arrested.

AN AWFUL CASUALTY.—A sad and awful casualty befell Mr. ALBERT HILL, a citizen of this County, on the 4th instant. He was riding with two neighbors on their return from HARRINGTON's mill, when suddenly a dead tree standing by the roadside fell and crushed him to the earth. The other gentlemen had observed the tree when it started to fall, and wheeled out of the way. HILL's attention was probably diverted by something else, and he was too late. A large limb penetrated his back, and ran through him, tearing out his entrails, and mashing his body almost into a jelly, and broke his legs and thighs in eight or ten places, one leg being nearly cut off. His head was so much mutilated that his brains ran out, and his jaw bone was broken.

Houston Argus, Nov. 17.

An extensive fire occurred in Cedar Rapids, Ia., on the 6th inst., by which several houses were destroyed, at an estimated loss of $30,000.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board opened the session with an animated discussion of the propriety of granting permission [illegible] College to close a portion of Forty-[illegible] street in the construction of a park to surround the new College buildings. Two remonstrances were presented, and the old report was taken up.

Mr. VOORHIS, Ninth Ward, [illegible] in the vicinity of Forty-[illegible] street, and [illegible] the improvement.

Mr. [illegible] opposed [illegible] of the streets.

Mr. W. TUCKER, Eighth Ward, opposed the proposition on principle; if granted to one party, the same privilege must be granted others. The Catholics are about to erect a Cathedral, and they may ask leave to close another street.

Mr. VOORHIS considered this an invalid objection. The College want to square their building on the avenue.

Mr. [illegible] ... He [illegible] ... Broadway.

[illegible] ... Mr. Fox [illegible] ... The Chair called the gentleman to order, and the previous question was called.

The report was lost, by ayes and nays, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. [illegible], Williamson, Voorhis, Trowbridge, [illegible], Ely, Lord, Vanderveer—[illegible].

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Baird, Hoffmire, Howard, [illegible], W. Tucker, Briggs, Christy, Herrick, C. H. Tucker—[illegible].

ABSENT—Messrs. Moore, Stone, Wakeman, Kelly, Drake—5.

THE RUSS PAVEMENT.

The Special Committee on the Russ Pavement reported amendatory of the report from the other Board. They recommended that the pavement be grooved two inches by one inch, parallel with each other [illegible]. The piece of work lately done in Broadway, near Murray-street, is to be taken as the pattern; the job to be done in sections, as provided in the following:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for grooving the Russ pavement in Broadway, between [illegible] ... and the Commissioner to report the bids to the Common Council for further action.

THE NEW GAS COMPANY.

The report of the Council Board in reference to the Metropolitan Gas Company was discussed on the point of taking it from the hands of the Committee of the Aldermen. It was made the special order for the meeting of Monday.

BELGIAN PAVEMENT.

The Belgian Pavement in Chatham-street was a subject that it was thought best to refer to a Special Committee—Aldermen Fox, W. Tucker and Spicer.

Board of Supervisors.

In the absence of the Mayor, Mr. VALENTINE, the Clerk, called the Board to order, and Supervisor [illegible] took the Chair. Mr. ELY stated, before commencing business, that in the absence of the Mayor and Recorder, the Board had no power to pass upon matters requiring the expenditure of money. It could only receive and refer petitions. This, accordingly, was all that was done.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Trial of Sylvanus S. Spencer for the Murder of Captain Fraser.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

THURSDAY, Dec. 20.

This trial was resumed to-day at 10 o'clock. It appeared to excite considerable interest. The prisoner is a slender-built, thin-faced man, with a fair complexion, fair hair combed back off his forehead, and a sharp chin. The witness of the previous day, Joseph P. Rowland, was recalled, and his examination resumed by the prosecution.

[A small piece of wood and a marlinspike were produced and handed to the witness.]

This piece of wood, he [illegible] from the head of the berth of Capt. Fraser, where his head lay; there was white lead on the head of the marlinspike; I tested the white substance on the marlinspike with [illegible] and found it to be white lead. [Here a shirt marked with black stains was produced.] This shirt was delivered to me at Rio by Mr. Scott, the U. S. Consul; I had a conversation with Spencer about the shirt on board the ship coming home; he asked me if I did not remember him shaving himself before he got to Rio; I said I did; he asked me if I did not recollect his cutting himself; I said I did not; Spencer replied that he did, and that that was the way in which the spot of blood came on the shirt; this is the shirt Mr. Scott sent home.

To Mr. Fullerton—Spencer was not present when Mr. Scott gave me that shirt.

To the District-Attorney—I think this is blood upon the shirt; Spencer usually wore a Panama hat before the Captain's death; I don't recollect seeing him wear it after the Captain's death; after the examination Spencer was put in double irons.

Q.—What happened afterwards? Did he attempt to commit suicide?

Mr. Fullerton objected, and

The Court thought that it was not legitimate, and that an attempt to commit suicide was no evidence of the guilt of the prisoner.

Q.—About twelve or half-past twelve o'clock that night did you hear the Captain call?

Objected to as leading.

Q.—After twelve o'clock that night, and after the Captain retired, did you hear any voices? A.—I did.

Q.—Where did those voices come from? A.—The Captain's state-room.

Q.—Did you recognize any of the voices? A.—Yes; I recognized the voice of Mr. Clark, the second mate, and of the Captain; it was after that that the second mate awoke me to ask about the time.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

To Mr. Dunning—I was very much excited after this occurrence; I was apprehensive on the Tuesday after the occurrence of the previous Sunday, that I should lose my reason; I communicated my apprehensions to Mr. Spencer and Mr. Clark, and told them how they should [illegible] in the event of such a thing happening to me; there was nothing that Spencer could do that he did not do to assist me; I did not go on deck after night [illegible] after the Captain's death; I remained in the state-room.

Mr. Dunning was proceeding to examine the witness as to the condition of the ship, when it was objected to, and the testimony shut out.

Witness said [illegible] Spencer, after the Captain's death, had a legal book containing instructions for masters of vessels; he made inquiries as to whether the Captain was likely to recover.

Q.—When he asked you if you thought the Captain would recover his senses, did he make any other remark? A.—He said he hoped the Captain would recover his senses so that he might be able to tell who committed the murder; Spencer afterwards suggested to me that we should arm ourselves.

Q.—For what purpose? A.—To protect ourselves against the murderer or murderers, whoever they might be; I communicated to Spencer my suspicions as to who committed the murder, and I suggested to him that those persons should be arrested, and that an examination should be had.

Q.—What reasons did Spencer give for not holding an examination, or not arresting those persons? A.—The only reason I remember is, that he said something would leak out, by means of which we would be able to fasten it on the right person; he said it might be dangerous to do what I suggested, because it might lead to insubordination on the part of the crew; among the other flags displayed at half-mast when we were getting into Rio, was Marry's signal that a murder had been committed on board; Spencer observed on the morning after the occurrence, that if the Captain did not get better, the ship should be put about; I do not think she had been put about at night that morning; I complimented Spencer on the manner in which he brought the vessel into Rio against wind and tide; I did not take him by the hand and say I loved him; on the morning after the Captain received those wounds, I said to Spencer that if the Captain survived for three or four days, until we got into Rio, I might get instruments that would raise the pieces of the skull, and preserve his life; Spencer said if the wind was fair they might get into Rio in that time; there was a cabin-boy named Jim on board; he did not return with us, but went on with the ship; he used to clean the Captain's clothes and boots; the Captain used to punish him severely; he was a bad boy, and deserved more than he got; I recollect the Captain beating the cabin boy with a riding-whip, the morning before his (the Captain's) death; there was another boy named Tom on board; the Captain used to punish him severely; I recollect the Captain leaving the table within a week before his death to punish Tom; Tom was forward, and I heard his cries in the cabin; I did not see any blood, or the effects of the punishment on him; I did not hear Tom or the cabin boy, or any of the crew, ever make any threats against the Captain; I remember when we were about two weeks out from New-York that Spencer struck Mr. Clark, the second mate, on the temple, and cut him; he bled profusely; the acid I used to test the white substance that was on the end of the marlin spike was iodide of potassium; the effect of that is to throw down a yellow precipitate; I would not like to swear that Spencer wore the Panama hat within a week before that occurrence; I think he did; before the Captain's death I recollect his punishing a man named [illegible], another man named Goole, the [illegible] and, I think, a man called Davis; I recollect that some time previous to his death, the Captain came down to the cabin and told me he had fell and dislocated his ankle [illegible]; he had a belaying pin in his hand, with which he said he had been punishing a man [illegible]; on the Sunday morning previous to his death the [illegible]; I do not know that Spencer made a request to the carpenter to make a box for the body; I asked the carpenter to do so; I do not know that the Captain told Spencer as well as myself what he was to do with his body in case anything should happen to him; a slung-shot would produce the wounds described as being on the Captain's head; on the morning of the day after the occurrence, the Captain attempted twice to get out of the berth; he did not get out of the berth before eight o'clock, and before his head was dressed; the second time was about eleven o'clock, and then he was too weak to get up; these marlin spikes are very common on board vessels of that kind.

To the District-Attorney—There was an act of disobedience, after the Captain's death; one of the men was charged with breaking open a chest; there was no act of insubordination or refusal to obey orders; the boy Jim was about twelve years old; he left with the ship in China; Tom was sixteen or eighteen years; he was discharged in Rio; Blacksmith was also discharged there, after the examination; the second mate also took charge of the deck during his watch.

To Mr. Dunning—I do not know that Blacksmith, after being discharged, was sent to a lunatic asylum; he was not of sound mind; he was half-witted.

To Mr. McKeon—He was the butt of the ship.

To Mr. Dunning—Tom was about five feet high, and stout for his size; Jim was no stouter than ordinary—no stouter than one of his age.

Q.—You state there was no difficulty, after the Captain's death; do you recollect, one time, of ordering some men up on deck, and telling them that you thought Spencer was attacked? A.—Not to my knowledge; it was not for that cause; we were taken aback, and I asked Mr. Clark, the second mate, to go up on deck.

The next witness was

Charles McCrea, the fourth mate, who deposed substantially that from twelve to four o'clock on the night of the 4th June, he was on the watch with Mr. Spencer; there were twelve men on the watch; Spencer's position was on the quarter deck; Kinney was on the look-out; the watch was quiet; could not say there was a log cast during the watch; it was the chief mate's duty; it is usually cast every two hours; between three and four o'clock the mizzen top-gallant-sail was clewed up; Spencer left the deck three times during the watch; the first time was between two and half-past two o'clock; he remained below time enough to light a cigar and came up again; the cigar was in his mouth; he was absent again between half-past two and three o'clock; he went down the same way—by the steps leading from the main deck to the hurricane deck; he remained away about ten minutes, and came up in the same way; from three and a half to four he was down again, and was away three or four minutes; witness was in the cabin three times during the watch; the first time was at two o'clock; the pantry light and binnacle light were burning; there was no light in the main cabin nor in the Captain's room; witness could see from the pantry into the Captain's room; saw nothing there but that the light was out; witness went down again at three o'clock to get a cigar, and again at eight minutes before four; the same lights were still burning; did not hear any groans; heard altercations between the Captain and mate during the voyage; the first was at quarantine, and was about Mr. Spencer's altering the rig of the ship; could not hear their words, but saw their motions; remember they had some words about the time Spencer struck Clark; they had a few rows before that; can't remember the time; there were some rows between them very often after that; recollects they had some words on the evening before the Captain was killed, about taking in topmast and studding-sails; at four o'clock witness did not leave the deck, but went below to call the second mate; did not know that anything had happened to the Captain then; Spencer went to call the Captain whilst witness was calling Clark; Spencer went down the port side; witness did not meet him below; (Clark's berth pointed out on diagram;) witness did not see any lights when he went down; he afterwards saw lights moving round, and asked Spencer what was the matter in the cabin; he (Spencer) was standing then on the main deck, between the house and the hatch; he did not say anything but that some one had murdered the Captain.

Q.—After four o'clock did you see Mr. Spencer wash his hands? A.—Yes, Sir; he washed them at six o'clock; he washed them three times; I did not see him rub his hands before that; I did not see him hold his hands out; the weather was fine; it was a moonlight night with fleecy clouds; I did not see when the lights went out; the man at the wheel could not see when they went out.

To Mr. McKeon—The words between the Captain and Spencer on the night previous to this occurrence took place between six and eight o'clock, after supper; when witness passed the cabin door in going down to call Clark, Mr. Spencer had gone down the cabin; witness did not see any lights below; had no idea then that anything had happened to the Captain; witness came up on the poop and went down again before he saw Spencer; it was about from eight to ten minutes from when he first went down till he returned and saw Spencer; he saw the lights in the cabin through the poop; heard Mr. Spencer calling the steward before that; when witness met Spencer he asked what was the matter in the cabin, and Spencer said the Captain was murdered; witness went and told Clark to hurry up, for the Captain was murdered; Spencer did not tell him to do so; there was no insubordination among the men, with the exception of Binney, who sometimes refused to work.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

To Mr. Dunning—This was about the worst crew ever I sailed with—that is as seamen; I mean the crew as seamen were not much good; they were not as bad a crew in every other respect as ever I sailed with; as to their conduct they were a pretty good crew, considering; I have been twelve or thirteen voyages at sea; I am twenty years of age; the first time I went down was just at two; I was not down so long that Mr. Spencer could have thrown the log without my knowledge; when I came up I went to the poop and asked the man to strike four bells; the log is thrown from the stern; I was in a position to see Spencer if he threw the log; I had a glass; I was not without it one time in twenty; when Spencer went down the steps I do not know where he went; he may have continued forward instead of going into the cabin; I lost sight of him; you could not see the whole length of the hurricane deck unless you stooped down; the galley was amidships; if you stood amidships you could not see the whole way along; the view for ten feet in the middle would be obstructed by the house; the lookout is on the forecastle; unless a person's eyes were within two and a half feet of the hurricane deck he could not see under it; any person on the forecastle deck had the same access to the cabin as a person from the main deck; I do not think a person from the forecastle deck could go into the cabin without being observed; the person at the lookout looks ahead, and could not see a person coming from the forecastle and along the main deck, if he had his back to him; a person might keep the house so between him and the man at the lookout as to be unobserved by him in going along the deck; the boy Jim was generally punished every morning; I saw Tom punished but once; Jim was not a bad boy; he was not of a bad disposition; the captain punished him with a small horsewhip, a riding-whip, but only when he deserved it; Spencer went down to call the captain; it was customary for Spencer and every officer to call the captain at the end of his watch; it was his duty to do so, as far as I know; I next heard Spencer call the steward; he said: "Come up immediately;" the steward asked what for? Spencer said, come and see; I should say that was about four minutes after he went down; when Binney, one of Mr. Spencer's watch, was once put in irons for something he had done, he said he would have revenge on the Captain, or give him a mark that would remain till his death; that was about four or five weeks before the Captain was killed; one of the crew, I remember, was triced up two or three times; I don't remember the date, nor his name; he was the blacksmith; tricing is tying a man's hands together above his head, and hanging him up by them to a beam, with his toes touching the deck; he was kept there half an hour or so at a time; never heard him complain of that; he was on our watch that night; when we got to Rio I remember his being sent to the hospital, but I do not know what for; next day after the murder Mr. Spencer told us to arm ourselves; he told us to go forward on the main deck and look at the men's countenances and at their clothes to see whether there was any blood on them; I reported to Mr. Spencer and told him I could see nothing; after this I recommended to Mr. Spencer to put certain men under arrest; that was four or five days afterwards, as near as I can remember; I remember something about my setting the main-royal immediately after 12 o'clock; I cannot say that it was that night; I remember the weather being cloudy that night or the night after; it was about six o'clock next morning, at the break of day, when the vessel was put about for Rio.

To Mr. McKeon—The night was clear; it was dark under the hurricane deck.

Edward Madison, the steward on board the *Sea Witch*, testified to having heard high words between Spencer and the Captain on the night of the 4th June; heard the Captain say that he was neither an officer nor a sailor, and that he could not believe him; he said he was willing to fight him on board or on shore, and to fight him fair; and that if ever they fought on board the ship one or both of them would go overboard; but he told him not to have any more heavers lying about; at about half past eleven, witness, when trimming the binnacle light in the pantry, saw the Captain in bed; he turned round to clear his throat; witness did not see the Captain until he was called again by Mr. Spencer about eight minutes before four o'clock; there were no lights burning then; witness could see Spencer; Spencer said "Steward hasten up, the Captain is murdered;" witness asked how was it that the lights were all out; Spencer said they were all out when he came there; witness got up and put his hand on the pantry light where it always hung; he met Mr. Spencer about the main hatch; he had struck a light as soon as possible, after getting up; Mr. Spencer took it out of his hand and had it as he met the Doctor; witness tried to turn over the body of the Captain, but could not; witness went for the carpenter, who came, and he was turned then; witness did not see the mate try to turn the body; did not see the mate wash his hands; he asked witness for a basin; it was a cloudy morning; after calling the carpenter, witness came back and remained about half an hour; Spencer remained at the door of the Captain's room about 10 minutes, and then came back again; when witness met Spencer, he [illegible] the light [illegible] his hand [illegible]; he did not wear any such hat as the Panama hat produced; after the Captain's death, [illegible] witness always lighted the lamps; the lamp in the pantry burned till eight o'clock when it was relighted that morning; there was plenty of oil in the state-room lamp that night, because witness found so when cleaning it the day after; the boy Jim slept down with the steward and cook; he was in his berth that night; he had carried a message from the Captain up on deck before going to bed; witness saw him in his berth at four o'clock; when witness went up stairs for the carpenter, he came back as quick as possible; the carpenter only waited to put on his pantaloons, and then hurried down.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

To Mr. Fullerton—I never knew to my own knowledge of any difficulty between Mr. Spencer and the Captain, but that night; when I was called, I asked the cook what could be wanted with me; it was not usual for me to rise until after four o'clock; Mr. Spencer called me from the hatch; I saw no lights then; I took down the pantry light from the hook and lighted it at my dresser; I met Mr. Spencer at the top of the hatch steps; the Doctor went into the room first; I think I went in next; I remained there till the head was dressed and the bandages put on; the Captain got up; I think he got up before his head was dressed; I held the chamber for him myself; that was the time he urinated; he did not get up any other time that I was present; after this affair I heard the Doctor tell Mr. Spencer if he should get away how much laudanum he was to give him; the Doctor remained mostly in the cabin after that; I hardly ever saw him on deck after nightfall; there were in the state-room beside him after the Captain's death the carpenter, the sailmaker, the boy Jim, and myself.

Q.—Did you see any occurrence between the Doctor and Mr. Spencer, or hear any conversation between them afterwards? A.—No, Sir; I did not hear any.

The question was objected to, and ruled out.

José Henrique Latao, a Portuguese sailor, who was examined through a sworn interpreter, testified as follows: I shipped in New-York on board the ship *Sea Witch*; was in the watch of the first mate; was in his watch on the nights of the 4th and 5th June; was at the wheel between twelve and two; Mr. Spencer was on deck from twelve to two, but was below three times; I saw him go down by the stairs, but could not see where he went; I had no watch with me, and could not fix the time exactly, but should say he went down first about half-past twelve; I could not say he was down more than a minute; when he came up stairs, he looked at the binnacle and walked on deck; he had nothing in his mouth; he went down again in about a quarter of an hour, and remained away six or seven minutes; when he came up he had a cigar in his mouth; he went back the third time about two o'clock, and remained away about the same time—five or six minutes; the Italian, Antonio Moretto, took the wheel at two o'clock; a man at the wheel could not distinguish a person before him further than five or six footsteps; it was dark under the hurricane-deck; witness did not see the log thrown; it was customary generally to cast the log before changing the man at the helm, and near the binnacle, close by the wheel.

Q.—Was Spencer's watch generally a quiet or an active one?

Mr. Fullerton objected.

The District-Attorney proposed to show that Spencer generally kept the men engaged during his watch.

The Court ruled that the evidence must be confined to this particular time.

Q.—Was there any change of sail during this watch? A.—No; it was a fresh wind always in the same way (trade wind;) I did not see the mate speak to any one, nor hear him speak to any one during that time; I went on the long boat and fell asleep till the watch was over; there were two boats, one on each side; the long-boat was below on the forward side; that is where I slept all the rest of the time; the other men of the watch were there, but I could not say that all of them were there; Bill Davies was on the lookout till two o'clock; Binney, the witness thought, took his place; witness fell asleep and could not say whether any of the crew left the boat until the watch was out; he saw none of the crew near him on the poop deck when he was at the wheel; he could not see the cabin from his position on the deck; he could see that there was some light in the cabin through the skylight, but he could only see the reflection and not the light itself.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

To Mr. Fullerton—Witness fell asleep immediately after two o'clock; it happened to him on other occasions that he would sit down and fall asleep during the watch; he was in Spencer's watch during the entire voyage.

The next witness was *Antonio Moretto*, an Italian seaman, who was also examined through an interpreter—He testified that he was in Spencer's watch on the night the Captain was murdered, from two to four o'clock; he was sleeping under one of the boats till two when he was called to the wheel by the bell; the only light he could see was the binnacle light; Mr. Spencer was not all the time on the deck; he absented himself three times; he went down on the left-hand side; the first time he went down was about half-past two; he could not say how Spencer was dressed, nor what kind of a hat he had; Spencer was absent about ten minutes; he came up by the same stairs; the second time he went down was about three o'clock; he went by the same stairs, and was absent about fifteen minutes; the third time he went was about half past three o'clock; he returned at four o'clock, and ordered the witness to strike the bell; he was away about half an hour; witness did not hear Mr. Spencer order the log to be thrown from two to four o'clock; he gave no orders as to altering the sails; witness saw nobody come along the hurricane deck while he was at the wheel; the other men of the watch, he thought, were all asleep from twelve to two o'clock; he was asleep himself; when they were called by the bell they all answered, and, he supposed, went to sleep.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

To Mr. Fullerton—Witness could not say whether McCrea went below or not from two to four o'clock; the first time the mate came up he was eating a piece of bread; the second time he had a cigar; witness did not see him have anything the third time.

John W. Clark, the second officer, was called and sworn. His evidence as to the manner in which he first became acquainted with what had happened to the Captain, coincided substantially with what had been sworn to by McCrea and the previous witnesses, with the addition that after having been called by McCrea the second time, he went to the Captain's room, called him three times, and discovered his condition; I last saw the Captain of the *Sea Witch*, he said, about twelve o'clock on the night he was killed; I reported the condition of the vessel and of the state of wind and weather to the Captain then, who said very well, and told me to give certain orders to Spencer about the course of the vessel; I had no opportunity of hearing any disputes between the Captain and Spencer, because we were on deck, watch and watch; after I came up stairs I asked McCrea and Spencer, who were together, what they knew about it; Mr. McCrea told me that there was a man who had been missing from the watch, and then I suggested that he should be arrested; when daylight came, I saw that Mr. Spencer's appearance was awful; I never knew the light in the Captain's room to go out before; when McCrea said Binney was missing, I said he ought to be put under arrest.

Q.—What was Spencer's appearance?

Mr. Fullerton objected.

The Court—You can only testify as to the acts you saw done.

Mr. Beebe contended that the manner in which the prisoner looked was an act.

The Court seemed to think that evidence as to that was admissible.

Mr. Fullerton argued that the excited looks of a man might be as much attributed to a consciousness of innocence and a sense of responsibility as to a sense of guilt, and they could not, therefore, be received as evidence.

Mr. Beebe replied, arguing that it was the object of this prosecution to elicit the truth, and that it was not prosecuting the prisoner, but endeavoring to elicit facts which might go as much to establish the innocence as the guilt of the accused.

The Court said the question here was a question as to the competency of the evidence, and not as to its weight. A man's personal appearance might be changed from a variety of causes, but the evidence was proper—the weight of the testimony should be a matter solely for the determination of the Jury. It was very slight evidence at any rate.

Q.—What was his appearance on the next morning? A.—On the night previous to the 5th he had on a pair of brown pantaloons; they are these; [pantaloons produced;] he had this hat on him; [a Panama hat;] he had not those pantaloons on him the morning after; he looked a little pale only; that is all; I don't remember what sort of hat he had on him next day; I do not recollect seeing him wear that Panama hat afterwards; this shirt [the shirt previously produced] I took out of a bag that was taken from Mr. Clark's room; this tear was in it; [in the back of the collar;] and there was blood on the breast; [a small stain of blood was shown;] the pantaloons, when I took them out, smelt of turpentine; I saw Capt. Laing come out of Spencer's room with a marlin-spike; it was like this [the marlin-spike produced;] there were only nine marlin spikes on the ship; there was a place forward where those that were in use were kept; Mr. Spencer kept those that were not in use in his room; when I was called that morning by McCrea, I did not take time to tie my shoes; I lost one of the strings, and made the remark at the breakfast table that I had lost it; Mr. Spencer said he had found one; I said if it had an overhand knot on that it was mine; he said it had, and that he put it in his shoe, or I knew that he had put it in his shoe.

[Here some conversation occurred between the counsel as to the relevancy of this evidence as to the shoe-string, but without any result further than the retention of the evidence.]

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

To Mr. Fullerton.—After McCrea called me I heard Spencer call the steward; he said: "Get up quick; you are wanted;" I had not my shoes on when Spencer called the steward; I had on my coat; I met no person when I left the Captain's room to go to the deck; I did not know that either the steward or carpenter had been called before him; I believe they were there after that; I had a little difficulty with Spencer on one occasion; it was before the murder [illegible]; he knocked me down with a belaying-pin; I did not know what it was for, and I don't know yet; I thought it very unjust then; I don't think any more about it now; I told him I would have satisfaction, and that it would neither be a belaying pin, a marlin spike, nor a heaver; I said I would use my hands; I did not threaten to have his life; I did not tell the Captain about it; the Captain did not strike me on the face when I told him about this difficulty; Spencer sometimes changed his clothes; he had two or three pairs of pantaloons; I remembered the color of the pantaloons he had on him the evening before, and thought it strange next morning to see him with a pair of black pantaloons; I did not take those pantaloons out of the bag; I did not see them taken out of the bag; they were handed up past me; I could not say that they were taken out of Spencer's room; I was standing on the hatchway when they were handed up past me to the marines of the brig *Bainbridge*; the trowsers smelled of turpentine; turpentine is used on shipboard; we have frequently to use it sometimes; I did not hurt my hand before the Captain was killed; I hurt it afterwards in Rio Janeiro with a barrel of bread; I knocked these two finger-nails off; it bled a little; I called upon the steward to trim the binnacle lamp; not that night; I am sure that I did not call him to trim it that night; he could not have done it without my knowledge, because it would have to be taken away.

To Mr. McKeon—The Steward passed up before me; it may have been a minute or a minute and a half before I went up.

To Mr. Fullerton—I saw him (the Steward) on the ladder; I did not see the Steward after he passed up; I did not say to you that I neither saw nor heard him after being called; I passed up the after hatchway ladder; am sure of that; I spoke to Mr. Spencer about putting in irons the man who was missing in the last two hours from the watch.

Mr. McKeon announced that he was going to hand over the hat, shirt and other things to Mr. Chilton, in order that the substance of the marks on them should be analyzed.

Frederick Harvey, the carpenter of the *Sea Witch*, was next called and sworn: Spencer and the Captain, he said, had a row almost every day; I only heard one, but knew of the rest; when I came down stairs that morning of the Captain's death the steward and doctor were there; I tried to turn the Captain, but as I suppose I put my hand on the wounds he prevented me; I then put my hand under the pillow and raised him up; I remained with him until he died; Mr. Spencer was there twice; I asked the Captain if he did not know me; I said I was the carpenter; he said, "I feel very uncomfortable;" Spencer was then standing at the door looking round the corner at the berth, and the words he said appeared to me to be, "What's that? is he giving it to me?" the next time he came down was about ten, when the Captain was very low; I do not know that he made any remark, then; the first time he was there I told him the Captain was insensible; Mr. Spencer had a black California hat in his hand, and threw it down on the floor; Spencer did not turn the Captain round, nor touch him, that I saw; he was not in, to my knowledge, with the Captain, from four o'clock until he died, but the twice I have referred to; when it was suggested to Mr. Spencer that all the men should be called around to see the body, he objected; he said they were not in a state of mind to judge of it, and he felt as nervous as any of them; I told him to tell the men that the captain was killed; he said he would, but he did not; he did not tell the men who were lowering the body down; when I first went up to the captain I raised him up; I put my hand on him but he pushed it away; I then put it under the pillow and turned him; he tried to tear off the bandages; about six or seven o'clock, he rose out of his bunk; I said he must not get up; he put his legs out of the bunk and said, "I must, I want to urinate;" then I raised him.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

To Mr. Fullerton—I think it was the Steward who called me first, and then McCrea; I saw Clark come up the port side whilst I was going to the larboard side; I heard him say "Oh, God, they have murdered him!" the Captain got up twice to urinate; I am sure of that; the steward darkened the window; he told me that Mr. Spencer had ordered him to do so to prevent the men from looking in.

To Mr. McKeon—There was no blood on my fingers when this shirt was given to me.

Here the Court adjourned till 10 o'clock on Friday.

THE SPRAGUE MURDER TRIAL.

THIRD DAY.

The Evidence of a Mistress Admissible.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

This case was continued, but not concluded, yesterday. The decision of the Recorder respecting the admissibility of the woman Pilkington's evidence, was tacitly overruled, and, as will be seen from our report, she was allowed to testify. Her testimony was all-important for the prisoner. The counsel for defence established their right to place her on the stand by proving that she was not married to the prisoner. The day's proceedings commenced as follows:

Ellen Hedding, examined by Mr. Clinton—I reside at Newburg; I have known the defendant, Samuel Sprague, for the last seven years; he was married to my sister Jan. 2, 1848; I was present at the marriage, which took place at my father's house, at Newburg; I saw my sister this morning; she is living with my father and keeping house for him.

Cross-examined by the District-Attorney—My sister is divorced from the prisoner.

Mr. Clinton objected. He read a certified copy of the divorce granted to Jane Ann Sprague, the wife of the prisoner, which showed that the prisoner was not at liberty to marry again.

John Sprague, examined by Mr. Clinton—I am a brother of the prisoner; I saw him two days after the affray with Margaret Furtig; he showed me two lumps on the top of his head; they were not small, and they were not very large.

Q.—Did he tell you where he got them?

The District Attorney objected. Mr. Clinton would not press the question.

Q.—Did he say the protuberances were sore or not?

The District-Attorney again objected. Mr Clinton argued that the evidence was admissible, because *ex necessitate* no witness could prove the soreness. We had to take the prisoner's words on that ground.

The Court sustained the District-Attorney's objection.

Examination resumed—I examined the lumps, and felt them; they looked as if my brother had been struck with something or other; I am a younger brother of the prisoner; my age is twenty-three; he has always been peaceable and quiet; I never knew him to drink any spirituous liquors.

Cross-examined by the District-Attorney—I saw him nearly every day before this occurrence; I am not certain whether he was working at any business in June last; I examined his head two or three days after he was confined; I am a ship carpenter by trade.

By Mr. Clinton—The prisoner for the last two or three years has worked at ship-joining; I cannot say whether he was out of work or not when this affray occurred; I examined his head in the same week of the shooting, but I do not remember how many days afterwards; he also showed me a wound on the finger, but I did not take much notice of it.

Ann Pilkington, examined by Mr. Clinton—I was never married to the defendant; I remember the day on which Mrs. Furtig was shot; the defendant came home about half-past seven; he took off his hat and boots and sat down to his tea; presently he looked out of the window and said there was a muss in the yard; I asked him what it was; he said there were two shoemakers in the yard, and they and the old man were fighting; he said he would go down and try to make peace; I looked out of the window; I saw the two shoemakers and the Dutchman fighting; Sprague went down stairs; I looked out of the window; when I looked out he was in the entry-way, talking to a man; I could not hear what he said; I staid in the room about two minutes, before I started down stairs; as I got down the first flight of stairs, Mr. Furtig and his wife were coming up; Mr. Furtig was first; he had a knife in his hand, something like a pocket-knife; I observed the blade; it was open, and was the big blade of a common pocket-knife; Mrs. Furtig had a club in her hand; it was something like an axe handle; I turned back and went in my room; Mr. Furtig and his wife got up to the head of the stairs; they waited till Sprague got up, and as he was going into our room, Mrs. Furtig struck him on the top of the head with a club; I was inside the door of the room; as she struck him he fell on his hands and feet, inside the door; then he got up, and asked Mrs. Furtig what she meant by striking him; she said she would strike him again; he then took a pistol that hung over the mantel-piece, and told Furtig and his wife to go out of the room; Sprague was standing about five feet inside the door; Furtig had a knife in his hand; the blade was open; Mrs. Furtig said she would not go out of the room; she raised the club to strike him again; he raised his hand to defend himself from the blow, and she struck him on the hand; he told her again to leave his room; Furtig then rushed towards him with a knife in his hand, to stab him; Sprague struck the knife back with the top of the pistol; Furtig stood with the knife held up in his hand, and Sprague stood with the pistol; they were standing that way about a minute when Mrs. Furtig jumped between them, and struck the pistol with a club; as she struck it it slewed around to one side, and it went off; Mr. Furtig then took her down stairs; they came back in about five minutes; the officers came back with them.

Cross-examined by the District-Attorney—I have never been married; I was born in Ireland; I am nearly 23 years of age; I have known Sprague a little over three years; the first time I saw him was in Tompkins-square; there was nobody with me at the time; it was in the evening; I was sitting on a seat, and he came up and spoke to me; I have lived with him two years and eight months; he has supported me during that time; I have had two children by him; they were in the room at Delancey-st. at the time of this affray; we went to live in Delancey-street two days before May Day; Furtig and his wife were living there at the time; our door is nearer to the landing than Furtig's door; the doors [illegible]; I was standing on the [illegible] when Mrs. Furtig first struck him [illegible]; there was a muss in the yard, and he would go down [illegible] two minutes [illegible] the window to take care of the baby [illegible] minutes afterwards; but previously I took the baby [illegible] was going up when I saw Mr. Furtig and Sprague coming up stairs; I went back to the room and stood on the floor with the baby in my arms; Mr. Furtig came up first and stood by our door; as Sprague came up, Mrs. Furtig struck him, and he fell; Mrs. Furtig was taller than Sam; Sprague got up and asked her what she meant by striking him, and she made answer and said she would strike him again; he then went and got the pistol and told [illegible] to go out of the room; he did not say [illegible] her; he bought the pistol a twelve-month ago last 4th of July; he bought it to have some fun on the 4th of July; it had two barrels; he usually kept it loaded; only one barrel went off on this occasion; [illegible] Mrs. Furtig tried to draw in further from the door; Furtig was standing inside the room; Furtig or his wife did not say anything when he went for the pistol; she afterwards said something in German that I did not understand; if she had used the word "Know Nothing," I think I should have understood it; he held the pistol by his side; I did not hold him the pistol; he stood there about a minute before he raised it; pointed towards Mr. Furtig; he stood about six feet from the door; Mrs. Furtig stood in the doorway; she nearly filled up the doorway; her husband stood behind her; she struck the pistol a hard blow to one side; she struck it with the club away from her; Sprague held the pistol with his arm drawn in, and not extended; after the pistol went off, Mr. Furtig immediately took his wife out; Sprague then shut his door; he put on his hat and boots; he stayed about three minutes; he said he would go down to the Station-house; he took the pistol with him; I was frightened; I did not say anything about it; the woman did not say anything when she was shot; I did not see where she was shot; after Sprague went away, I stayed in the room; later that night I went to his Aunt's, in Eighth-street; I stayed there about two weeks; I am now living in Avenue B, with my brother; Sprague's father has given me money, but my brother supports me; I never told what occurred to anybody—not to his father—till I got into this Court to-day; I have never seen the pistol since; I do not know what became of it; my oldest child is about two years and six months; Sprague has promised to marry me; he did not exactly say when; he first promised me two years ago; it was after I went to live with him; I was never in Furtig's room; Furtig was in our room four times; I do not remember any difficulty between Furtig and Sprague about splitting wood; I don't know of any hard words between them; Mrs. Furtig could speak English, but we did not speak much together; the dog used to bark at everybody that came into the house; Sprague never asked Furtig to get rid of the dog; the dog came to my door and snapped at my little boy one day; I did not speak to Furtig about it; nobody lived on our floor but ourselves and Furtig; it was a rear building; we had to go to it through an alley-way.

Delany Brown, recalled by Mr. Clinton—Did your mother, before she died, ever say anything to you about striking Furtig with a club?

The District-Attorney objected to the reexamination of this witness.

Mr. Clinton explained that he was not on the previous day aware that Mrs. Furtig had made such a remark to the witness.

The Court ruled out the question.

Rosanna Hoff, examined by Mr. Clinton—I lived at the House No. 263 Delancy-street, next door to Mrs. Furtig, in June last; I knew Mrs. Furtig very well; she was quite a tall, strong woman; she was quite stout; I was called at the time of the ante-mortem examination before the Coroner; I was there at the time he wanted an interpreter; they sent for me, and I went; the Coroner took down a statement in writing from her lips; I asked Mrs. Furtig if she thought she was going to die from her wound; she said she thought not; she spoke about getting well; she always said she would, for about four weeks after she was shot; afterwards I did not go to see her, because of the offensive smell; I told her if she was not going to die, it was no use to have an examination, but if she thought she would die she must tell the truth; she then said she thought she would die; this was about five minutes after she said she thought she would die; I told her the Coroner wanted to take her examination, if she was going to die; I used to go in every day, once or twice, for about two or three days after this; I did not see her for a fortnight before she went to the Hospital; after she said she thought she would die I did not interpret any more for her; I went away because I did not want to make myself sick on account of her; I have only seen Sprague once or twice; I saw part of the fracas in the yard; Mr. Klein's people used to go and see her after she was shot, but they had a little falling out, and they did not go again; Mr. Furtig did not like people to go and see his wife; I saw the fracas; I saw two men have hold of the old man Furtig; one had him by one arm, and the other by the other; I thought they would hurt him; I did not see them strike him; I sent boys to go round and find a policeman; at the time the Coroner was there I heard Furtig tell his wife something to say; I said to her she must tell the truth to the Coroner; I told her this judgment was not like the judgment of God; I preferred not to translate, and one of the officers got a man to interpret; I heard Furtig tell his wife that she must not say something; I did not know what it was; with the exception of the time when she told the Coroner she thought she would die, she always said she thought she would get well; all that I knew of Sprague before the affray was that he seemed to be very lively and very happy with the young woman he was living with; the dog was not liked by the neighbors; his character for peace and quietness was bad; I was glad when I heard the pistol go off, for I fancied they had killed the dog.

Charles B. Levinus, examined by Mr. Clinton—I have known Sprague since 1840; he has often worked for me as a ship-joiner; he worked for me till about two or three weeks before this occurrence; I had no work for him at that time; during all the time I have known him, I have never known him to drink one glass of liquor; I never knew anything against him for peace and quietness; I always thought him a good-natured man.

Mr. Clinton called another witness to character, but the Court thought there was already sufficient testimony to that effect. The District-Attorney said there would be no rebutting evidence on character. The defence accordingly forebore to call any more witnesses to that point.

Samuel Sprague, the father of the prisoner, recalled by Mr. Clinton—I furnished medicines for the deceased, and offered to provide whatever money was necessary for her wants; from time to time I gave Furtig money for that purpose; I was at Furtig's room every day to see what progress she was making; I gave Furtig altogether $31 for medicines; I also employed three doctors to attend his wife—Dr. Van Buren, Dr. Nordquist and Dr. Ramsdale.

The District-Attorney intimated that he would not cross-examine this witness, as he was the father of the prisoner.

The evidence for the defence terminated here, and the Court took a brief recess. On the reassembling of the Jury,

Mr. Clinton said that as he understood the District-Attorney intended to press for a conviction for murder, he would address the Court on some points of law. He moved to strike out the evidence of Mrs Furtig, as it appeared in Coroner Hilton's testimony, inasmuch as it could not be considered a dying declaration, as a witness, Mrs. Hoff, had shown that the deceased, with one exception, always said she was sure she would recover. The evidence of that witness proved that Mrs. Furtig did not consider herself in a dying condition at the time of the Coroner's examination.

The District-Attorney objected. The Recorder referred to his minutes of Mrs. Hoff's testimony, and could not agree with Mr. Clinton that the deceased woman Furtig did not admit that she was in a dying condition at the time of the Coroner's examination. He accordingly refused the motion.

Mr. Clinton took an exception. The learned gentleman continued to argue on other points of law, and asked the Court to charge the Jury that, on several grounds, and especially with reference to provocation, the offence of the prisoner could only amount to manslaughter. He did not even admit that it amounted to manslaughter, for if the prisoner, on being assaulted by the deceased, thought his life was in danger, he had a right to kill his assailant, and the act would be one of justifiable homicide.

The following are the specific propositions which Mr. Clinton requested the Court to charge to the Jury in behalf of the accused:

1. Whenever death issues from the sudden transport of passion, or heat of blood, upon a reasonable provocation, and without malice, it is considered as solely imputable to human infirmity, and the offence will be no more than manslaughter.

2. Words of menace, of bodily harm, will come within the reason of such a provocation as will make the offence to be but manslaughter.

3. Where the blow which gave the provocation has been so violent as reasonably to have caused a sudden transport of passion and heat of blood, the killing which ensues should be regarded as the consequence of human infirmity, and as only amounting to manslaughter.

4. If the Jury believe the prisoner killed the deceased in the heat of passion, and upon provocation, such as having been assaulted or hit by the deceased, then the case is no more than manslaughter, and not murder.

5. If, after the deceased assaulted the prisoner, and thereby excited and aroused his passion, and there was not sufficient time for his passion to cool before he killed the deceased, the case is not one of murder.

6. If the prisoner had reasonable ground to believe that his assailant was about to take his life, although there was no danger in fact, or inflict upon him some great bodily harm, and there was no opportunity to retreat, then in his own defence, he had a right to kill his assailant, and the Jury should acquit.

7. If he had a right to kill his assailant under the circumstances alluded to in the above proposition, and the deceased rushed in between them, and he accidentally shot her while in the attempt to kill his assailant, then the case is one of excusable homicide, and the Jury should acquit.

8. If the evidence given by a witness be corruptly false in a single particular, material to the cause upon trial, as matter of law, the Jury should reject his or her evidence.

9. If the testimony of a witness be wilfully false in a single particular, whether material to the cause or not, then the Jury should wholly discard his or her evidence.

The Recorder observed that he would charge the Jury only on some of the above points.

The address to the Jury was made by Mr. Clinton [illegible] Schaffer. He reviewed the evidence, and pointed

[illegible] Dr. [illegible] ... The Grand Jury [illegible] ... Court adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock.

[illegible] SUPREME COURT—[illegible]. SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 561, 616, [illegible]. COMMON PLEAS—[illegible]. Part II—[illegible].

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 20.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The Grand Jury, this morning, brought in the following indictments:

The United States vs. William Boyle.—An indictment for attempting a bribe to a Custom-House officer to induce him to connive at a false entry.

The United States vs. O'Brien.—An indictment for imprisoning a man on board the steamship George Law without justifiable cause.

The United States vs. Louis Frost.

The United States vs. John Purdie.

The United States vs. John Meyers.—These were three indictments for larceny on board the bark L. D. Carver, on the 19th of November, in stealing a quart of French brandy, worth [illegible].

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Daly.

BARNUM AND THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Gray vs. Barnum.—This was an action against the late President of the Crystal Palace Company to recover $[illegible], being the amount of a bill for printing posters at the time of the Fulton Concerts in the great show [illegible]. The defence set up was a denial of liability for the debts of the concern, and that although this was small in amount, yet it was intended as the entering wedge for others of a heavy calibre. The Jury could not agree, and were discharged.

Points of Practice.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

DECISIONS.

Hellman vs. Baron.—DALY, J.—It appears by the defendant's affidavit, that he was arrested at the suit of another plaintiff after the return day of the order of arrest, and while thus illegally under detainer, that the order for the arrest in this suit was placed in the hands of the Sheriff. That the arrest in the first suit was made by connivance with the plaintiff in this suit, which is not denied in the plaintiff's affidavit. Under such a state of facts the Sheriff has no authority to hold the defendant under the order in this suit. The arrest in this suit, having been made at the instance of a plaintiff who was party to the circumstances under which the defendant was illegally detained in the first suit, is void. The rule is, that a plaintiff shall not avail himself of a detention which he knows to be unlawful by arresting the defendant while he is under that detention. The rule is otherwise as to persons who know of the defendant's arrest, but do not know that he is arrested illegally. The motion must be granted.

Sheldon vs. Harris.—DALY, J.—The defendant moves to vacate the order of arrest upon the ground that the affidavit upon which it was granted was insufficient. The affidavit is to the effect that the plaintiff borrowed $[illegible] upon the pretence that he wanted it to get some pictures from [illegible], which, when obtained, he was to give the plaintiff as a security of the loan. That by his conduct [illegible] he had no intention when he got the loan of getting any pictures, nor did he afterwards obtain any. That as a security he also gave the plaintiff a mortgage upon certain property in Brooklyn, which he represented to be entirely unincumbered, but which, in fact, at the time the representation was made, and the mortgage given, was already mortgaged for as much as it was worth. The affidavit, it is true, is somewhat general, but I think it furnished sufficient evidence, *prima facie*, to authorize the granting of the order.

There is no doubt of the defendant's right to put in opposing affidavits, and if he disproves the facts alleged in the affidavit upon which the arrest was ordered, that he is entitled to be discharged from the arrest. The liability of a party to arrest under the Code, is a matter to be determined, not by the action, but by collateral proof [illegible] affidavit. It is a distinct proceeding, and where an arrest is ordered upon affidavit by the plaintiff, the defendant is entitled to introduce affidavits on his part to show that there was no ground for the arrest, and if, after considering the affidavits on both sides, the Court is of opinion that there was no foundation in fact for the order, the defendant should be discharged.

The defendant in this case denies all the material allegations in the affidavit upon which he was arrested. He denies that he borrowed the $[illegible] of the plaintiff, and if the case [illegible] of the plaintiff's assertion under oath, and the defendant's denial of the truth of what was asserted by the plaintiff, I should feel bound to discharge the defendant. But the plaintiff has produced the defendant's note for the $[illegible], together with the mortgage given by him to secure it, as well as the affidavit of a third party sustaining the imputation of a fraudulent intent. Upon the evidence, I am disposed to discredit the whole of the defendant's affidavit, and his motion must, therefore, be denied.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, 1855.

Present a quorum of Members—N. P. STRANAHAN, Esq., in the Chair.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Samuel D. Morris, County Judge elect, stating that as the business of the County Court is greatly increasing, and the City Judge having $2,500 salary, and the Justices about that sum, he thinks the salary of the County Judge should be increased to $2,500 at least. Committee on Salaries.

Supervisor [illegible] offered a resolution that the Clerk notify the heirs [illegible] that the agreement relative to the grading of said estate be terminated, and that the Penitentiary Commissioner notify the officers at the Penitentiary to discontinue taking stones therefrom. Laid on the table.

Communication from the County Treasurer stating that the amounts received by him for fines imposed in the Police Justice Courts is $1,770.

Communication from District-Attorney presenting his bill for three quarters' salary at the old rate, and stating that he reserved his right in this and all future bills he might send in, to claim a salary at the rate of $3,000 per annum as fixed by the Board some months ago. Placed on file.

Communication from Superintendent of Poor, with statement of accounts, &c., from 1st Aug. to 1st Nov. 1855.

AMOUNTS EXPENDED.

For Almshouse	[illegible]
For Hospital	[illegible]
For Nursery	[illegible]
For Asylum	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Temporary relief account	[illegible]
Workhouse	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
No. of persons in Almshouse building, exclusive of employes	[illegible]
Average No.	[illegible]
Foundlings on board	[illegible]

INMATES ON 1st NOV.

Children in Nursery	[illegible]
Lunatics in Asylum	[illegible]
Patients in Hospital	[illegible]
Inmates of Almshouse	[illegible]
Children on board	[illegible]
	[illegible]

Of the $56,000 disbursed, $31,000 was for goods purchased and other expenses incurred prior to 1st of August, 1855.

The Committee to whom these accounts were referred report that they are correct, saving a credit of $3,178, which they have not given. They stated that they had requested the production of the vouchers, but the Clerk of the Superintendents had refused to produce them.

The Committee appointed to prepare a plan for the curtailment of the expenses of the Superintendents of the Poor, reported an act to accomplish that purpose, to be handed to Hon. Cyrus P. Smith to get passed.

On motion, 100 copies were ordered to be printed.

Supervisor CALDWELL offered Resolution appointing John Powell Sealer of Weights and Measures vice Petit. Laid on table.

BILLS ORDERED PAID.

J. W. Hughman	[illegible]
J. Van Andar	[illegible]
M. McMahon	[illegible]
Jas. Rose	[illegible]
Smith, Frase & Smith	[illegible]
I. Higgins	[illegible]
Geo. Hall	[illegible]
John Hegeman	[illegible]
I. Van Andar	[illegible]
E. B. Spooner	[illegible]
David Lindsey	[illegible]
E. B. Spooner	[illegible]
Martin Schoonmaker	[illegible]
Hanford & Bedding	[illegible]
Thos. Barnswell	[illegible]
Gamaliel King	[illegible]
John Winslow	[illegible]
C. Vansandt	[illegible]
M. Nevin	[illegible]
Higgins & Watson	[illegible]

Back Again.

JOHN J. HENRY, acquitted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, a few days since, on an indictment for arson in the first degree, was yesterday sent back to his old quarters in the County Jail, by Justice Smith, for ten days, as a punishment for being found drunk in the streets.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 2[illegible], 1855.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to [illegible] City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the [illegible] matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible] cents for single Copies.

The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of nearly [illegible], and as a medium for business and general advertising is not surpassed by any City journal. Terms, invariably [illegible] in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued TO-MORROW MORNING, in ample season for the mail-steamship *Empire City*. It will contain the Proceedings in Congress; a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; *News items of interest from all parts of the* United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The mails will close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, [illegible]. Agents will please send in their orders [illegible].

[illegible] remain without material change in Washington; the explanations of Mr. FULLER, which a typographical error in our notice yesterday morning reversed the character of, do not appear to have lost him so many votes as was anticipated. Our special telegraphic dispatch gives intimation of a stampede of BANKS' [illegible] towards PENNINGTON to-day. Mr. MCMULLEN endeavored yesterday to relieve the dullness of the proceedings by informing the [illegible] Republicans that if the Government should fall into their hands, and they should attempt to carry out their favorite measures, the Union would be dissolved at once.

The European News.

[illegible] mails reached this City in the [illegible] of yesterday evening. Among our [illegible] will be found sundry articles from leading [illegible] journals on the main feature of the [illegible] the prospects of peace. These are, at best, but vague and unsatisfactory. It is alleged on the authority of a telegraphic dispatch from Berlin, that Russia is willing to concede [illegible] the four points, but this rumor is [illegible] at variance with the tone of an article in the *Northern Bee*, an official Russian paper, whose views we have also transferred to our columns. According to all accounts it seems probable that proposals for peace have been offered by Austria to Russia, and that the result depends chiefly on the temper with which they are received by the latter power.

There is little in the news beyond the lengthy [illegible] telegraphed from Halifax. A description of the burning of the American ship *Canada* [illegible] in the river Mersey, and two articles, one on the United States and Austria, and the other on the United States and England—will attract attention.

The Minister from Nicaragua.

Instructed by the fate of Colonel PARKER H. FRENCH, let no young man enter rashly the labyrinthine walks of diplomacy. That gentleman went to Washington duly accredited as Minister and Envoy from the Government of Nicaragua. His letters, it is to be presumed, were all straight; the home government, definitely established upon the modern and only durable basis of a *coup d'état*, besprinkled with sacrificial blood of Presidents and privates, had been acknowledged by WHEELER at Managua, and if ever a voyager were promised a Summer sea and safe anchorage, it was that voyager of political repute, Colonel FRENCH. The channel through the State Department to the President's House seemed unobstructed before him. His Excellency, the Ambassador from Nicaragua, was already practiced in the formulas of a reception; already prepared with greetings of cordial equality with their other excellencies, big and little, of the Republican Court. But strange rumors of an uncomplimentary nature have reached the ambassadorial ears. And lastly, it is intimated, quite broadly enough for the most inexperienced diplomatist to comprehend, that Envoy FRENCH is not to be received at all; that the Government he wishes to represent is no government; that Excellency WHEELER was too fast in treating it as such, and that Captain FRENCH, stripped of heraldic honors, can go back to his senders by the earliest steamer. President PIERCE is not prepared to accept the *régime* of President WALKER. The American Government does not acknowledge that, just at present, ruling in Nicaragua.

Let us confess our surprise, in common with the rejected diplomat, at this proceeding on the part of the Washington authorities. There is little room, possibly, to question the character of the revolution now controlling Nicaragua. The worst phases presented to us may be received as authentic. It is true that Col. WALKER, with a handful of free companions, offered his and their services to one of two contending parties in that stormy land, and that, as a matter of course, the side upon which the Anglo-American energies were engaged triumphed. Grateful for his intervention, and, perhaps, fearful of the alternative, they raised the successful leader, as successful leaders are always raised in struggles of that sort, to the Dictatorship, which at this day WALKER holds, without disturbance, and without any credible evidences of dissatisfaction on the part of the people he governs. Upon what ground, then, can recognition of his Government be withheld? Surely, no personal reason interferes. It is not WALKER, the *filibuster*, who claims recognition, but the Government *de facto* of an allied State. It is not Capt. FRENCH, of questionable antecedents, who solicits the ear of our Government, but the agent of a sovereign Power. Precedent is in vain appealed to, as authority for a course thus capricious. If [illegible] RUSH did right, in 1848, to acknowledge the French Republic, two days after the [illegible] of LOUIS PHILIPPE; if Ambassador WHEELER did right to acknowledge the Nicaraguan revolution the moment he found it an established fact; if Mr. RIVES did right in recognizing the Government of Dec. 2, the duty of this Administration towards that of Nicaragua is unmistakable. In fact, the whole practice of the State Department towards all the mutable States of Southern America, and to all others, has been to treat the actual Government as valid, let it originate how and where it may; *to concede the obvious impossibility of* examining any other proofs of authenticity than success; and to admit the new Minister or Agent the moment he presents himself. If otherwise, why was Señor ALMONTE admitted from Dictator SANTA ANNA, or why is ALMONTE's successor received without question now? As well, indeed, *might Mexico decline to recognize the* Administration that shall follow that of President PIERCE, without first inspecting the minutes of the Electoral College, as for President PIERCE to demand better proofs of authenticity than those Col. WALKER offers. It should have been sufficient—such evidence has always *been received as sufficient—that our Minister* resident on the spot deemed the Government entitled to recognition, to have secured it that courtesy at the hands of this country.

We regard the question as of greater importance because, while it is so glaring a departure from precedent, it establishes a highly mischievous one instead. It assumes for this Government a right to pronounce upon the domestic concerns of foreign nations, and to decide what description of *scrutiny* is best for them; and that at the very moment when the whole strength of the Administration is devoted to the doctrine of absolute popular sovereignty in our own territories. It introduces a new set of principles upon which the three million controversy with Mexico must be settled. And, if the previous history of WALKER or FRENCH have any part in the measure; if the various unsuccessful speculations of those busy gentlemen in California, Mexico, and elsewhere; or their more prosperous venture in Nicaragua, are to have place in the discussion of the subject; the new precedent becomes a source of endless difficulties, involving no less than a familiar inquiry into the private life of all the brigands, buccaneers, and cut-throats who in turn rise to the surface of Spanish American politics, before we may communicate with each ephemeral *régime*. There is, in fact, no graceful or safe retreat from intercourse with the Nicaraguan Government, disreputable as it is. If the Envoy is offensive, he may be declined on moral and personal grounds; but we have too much at stake, in and beyond Central America, to invite the enmity of so bold and unscrupulous a person as WALKER, by a contemptuous disregard in his favor of all ordinary rules of diplomacy.

In the meanwhile, Ambassador FRENCH, not relishing the cold shoulder of our Government, has left Washington and returned to New-York, to meditate on the inconsistencies of statesmen and the mutabilities of filibustering adventurers.

Delinquent Tax-Payers.

The lists of unpaid Personal Taxes have been published, at last, by order of the Board of Supervisors. The Recorder's protest availed anything. It is a formidable document that the Corporation printers have furnished—427 pages filled with names and figures. The record is instructive, as an exhibition of the loose way in which the public business of this City is carried on. From the commencement of the year 1844 to the close of 1854, the personal taxation of our citizens was a matter of which nobody knew nothing, not even the Comptroller, who is generally supposed to be the financial authority of the City Government. This fact is acknowledged in a late communication from the head of the Tax Department. The Mayor has done his best to call attention to the deficiency, and by dint of perseverance this important document is at last open to public inspection. An examination of its contents, while it establishes the truth of the statement that the deficit in the Personal tax for the last ten years is something more than six hundred thousand dollars, also suggests the necessity of a more rigorous application of office rules in the preparation of the estimates for each fiscal year. The taxes are sufficiently heavy at best, and a loss of $60,000 per annum counts up on the wrong side of the books.

It has been a debated point whether the Supervisors have the right to make publication of such a record of delinquents. The matter was under debate for a considerable period at the meetings of the Board; the Recorder and others placing the fact of publication on the same ground in regard to libel upon character, as the ruling of the Courts in the case of the publication of judgments. The authority of the Board, however, prevailed, and one thousand copies of the document have been printed, and a precedent established. Great anxiety has existed among tax-payers, as a matter of course, to ascertain the nature of the list. In the catalogue we find the names of many prominent citizens, lawyers, Judges, merchants, and sundry City officials; all appearing, in black and white, with the amount in the payment of which they are deficient affixed to their address. It is an interesting development. The collection of the unpaid taxes which are summed up in this document will serve to clear the way for a new system. The Supervisors will do the tax-paying public an excellent service, by agreeing upon some method to make the next levy regular and equal.

Judge Stuart's Resignation.

We publish, in another column, the letter of Judge STUART to Gov. CLARK, tendering the resignation of his office as City Judge. This course was expected of him, and, perhaps, it might have been better if the resignation had followed more promptly the decision of the Jury by whom he was tried. The Judge asseverates, with great earnestness and solemnity, his innocence of the criminal charges which were preferred against him, and of which he was acquitted; but he yields to the recommendations of his friends, and to the consideration that the prejudices existing against him will have the effect to embarrass the proper discharge of the duties of his office. There will be conflicting opinions on the subject of Judge STUART's conduct, but his resignation of office places him once more in the ranks of private life, and those who have sympathized with him in his troubles and who have believed in his innocence should be prompt to assist him in whatever business he may now turn his attention to. His example will, probably, have a wholesome influence on other officials who have had the good fortune to escape an indictment, but who labor under the suspicion of being well entitled to it.

Faugh a Ballagh! Clear the Way!

It has always been acknowledged, most of all by us, that the American people are the most ingenious that ever existed or that ever will exist. *Witness their many inventions in steam, lightning, gunpowder, and other light matters of like* nature, not to mention the sewing machines, and instruments into one end of which some *tatters are emptied to come out at the other and* a printed book. Not only is this ingenuity individual, but you find it also in collective bodies—*corpus* in the Latin, from which comes corporation—and in no body is it more brilliantly evident than in the corporation of this City.

There is Broadway, for instance, which we never walk without lifting up our hands and crying, "Praised be the Corporation!" That landlord used to be considered clever who *put ten guests into nine beds, and yet gave each* a bed to himself; but that landlord, classically speaking, could not hold a candle to our rulers. It was a recognized axiom that a full grown human being could not stand on less than four and a half square feet of surface; but our Corporation put seven hundred and twenty-six men, women and children upon half a square foot of Broadway, where they walk, run about, nay, appear to be comfortable, and how they do it is beyond our powers of divination. But we have a model Mayor and a disinterested assemblage of Aldermen and Councilmen, and real pretty Policemen, which probably accounts for the mystery.

Walk down multitudinous Broadway, and watch the amazed provincials as they stand helpless upon the curb-stone, and gaze in hopeless dismay at the vehicles, as they pass in ceaseless and solid phalanges up and down. How to get over is a problem that they do not expect to solve; they stand there, awaiting *some Interposition of Providence*. There, a horse falls down, and there another; the up tide is stopped for a moment; Provincial darts over, and trims his or her fluttered plumes with palpitating heart on the other side. A recent French writer on America does not fear to state that the New-Yorker is easily distinguishable from any other American, by the fact that he, and he only, can cross Broadway.

This street is the great central artery of the mighty metropolis of the United States; it is called the *thoroughfare*, is supposed indeed to be the chief thoroughfare for seventy-five thousand people. It is true that you can get from one end of the City to the other by following its course, but how, and in how much time? Get into an omnibus and try. Hudson-street, on the west, after dwindling into College-place, empties its carts through Fulton-street into Broadway. Short, wide-shouldered, plethoric Bowery, swallows the cars and omnibuses of Third and Fourth avenues, and disgorges them into that Gargantua of a Broadway at the Park, as if that street were not already bursting. Grand-street and Canal-street are only tributaries to that central, narrow Mississippi, and when Walker-street is widened, what will be the result? An accession of fresh vehicles to Broadway.

Now it is evident to the reflective mind that this state of affairs won't do. Paris has her noble Boulevard, Berlin her *Unter den Linden*, huge London its Strand, Vienna its *Graben*, New-York has a narrow street indeed that leads from Harlem River to the Bay, but for proper practical purposes, for the needs of its numerous and daily increasing citizens, New-York has no thoroughfare. Delay renders the difficulties in the way of having one more arduous. Already it is too late to make Broadway one. The magnificent buildings, of fabulous costliness, that line both sides of the street, place it out of the purchasing reach of the wealthiest corporation, and a new vein must be opened somewhere else.

From Harlem to Fourteenth-street we have the magnificent avenues. Where the population is sparse the roads are broad enough, but so soon as you get among the densely packed masses, the huge crowds struggling for passage, you see the alleys narrowing in proportion to the increase of matter that must pass through them.

According to our notion of things, there *must* be a *straight*, wide road, sooner or later, from Harlem to the East River. Why not take that magnificent Second-avenue, and open it at Houston-street, through Chrystie-street, where property is yet of comparatively small value? It would then run in a direct line, crossing East Broadway into Catharine-street, which may easily, and without great expense, be widened—thus making a fine thoroughfare from the upper and large veined part of the City to the docks upon the East River.

It is not necessary to destroy a good and valuable house in order that a street may be cut through; it may be tunneled, as has been already done in Fulton-street, in order to prolong College-Place, and which is a very common process in Europe. Besides which, every year increases the expense, while it renders relief for Broadway more imperatively pressing. For the time must come in this great metropolis when Broadway, the street of promenaders and shoppers, of hotels and shops, must, like such streets elsewhere, be given up to carriages and pedestrians, while the lumbering market wagon and heavy business cart must take another way down and up town. It is the experience of Paris and Vienna, and Berlin; let the way be made here then before it shall require the creation of a huge city debt to make it. For such a way is inevitable.

Death of Robert Montgomery.

In the London papers brought by the *Asia*, we find a brief announcement of the death of Rev. ROBERT MONTGOMERY, the poet, commonly called "Satan Montgomery." He was the author of several long religious poems, only two of which "Satan," and the "Omnipresence of the Deity," have been reprinted in this country. Among his other works were "Woman, the Angel of Life," "Luther," and "The Universal Prayer." His poems were very inferior in literary merit, but they hit the taste of an uncultivated class of readers, and some of them reached as many as sixteen or eighteen editions. A complete collection of them was lately published in London, in one large volume, by Messrs. CHAPMAN & HALL. Mr. MONTGOMERY was the Minister of Percy Chapel, London, and was very popular as a preacher among a large unreflecting class of church-goers. His style may be illustrated by one sentence quoted by R. H. HORNE, in his "*New Spirit of the Age.*" Speaking of the desecration of the Sabbath, Mr. MONTGOMERY said, "What is Sunday railway traveling but *atmospherical blasphemy?*" He died, after a few days illness, at Brighton, aged 48 years. He was the illegitimate son of a minor actor at the Surrey Theatre, London, named GOMERY. The name *Montgomery* was assumed, and its adoption by the young ROBERT GOMERY is said to have given great offence to the real Simon Pure, JAMES MONTGOMERY, the Sheffield poet. ROBERT, who really possessed some talents, was patronized by a London merchant and sent to the University of Oxford, where he graduated and entered the English Church.

The Powers of the Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors, in the absence of the Mayor and Recorder, is, or is not, a legally constituted body. Which is it? The question becomes interesting, involving the legality of acts that are termed official, and affecting the rights of individuals who have business with that important body.

Yesterday the Mayor and Recorder were both absent from the meeting of the Board, and one of the Supervisors was put into the Chair. Was the action of the Board legal in any sense? We think not. The State law, which governs the action of this Board, provides that all meetings of the body must be attended by the Mayor or the Recorder of the City, in order to render its action *legal*. In case neither of these officers is in attendance, has the Board a right to organize at all, or have the Supervisors any title to receive their *per diem allowance?* The law is imperative, which makes the Mayor and Recorder integral parts of the Board.

True, the Supervisors yesterday declined to act upon matters requiring expenditure of money, owing to the constitutional difficulties of the case; but the ordinary business proceeded very much as usual. The Mayor and Recorder were missing during the entire session. As there is no other meeting of the Board for some days, the interests which require attention must needs put up with postponement; and should the Mayor decline to be present next week, and the Recorder be detained, the meeting of the Board will be as much of a farce as it was yesterday.

Gottschalk's Piano-Forte Soiree.

New-York did itself justice last evening, and Mr. GOTTSCHALK received a portion of that homage to which he is entitled, but which, for some inexplicable reason has been withheld too long. We have never seen a more dense crowd than that assembled in Dodworth's room, or an audience more attentive and appreciative.

Beyond recording the unequivocal triumph of Mr. GOTTSCHALK and his assistants, we can at present say nothing. The pressure on our columns this morning deprives us of adequate space for dwelling, as we intend to dwell, on the peculiarities and admirable qualities of this great artist. To-morrow we shall endeavor to do full justice to an entertainment that has given us more unalloyed satisfaction than we have enjoyed for a long time.

Concerts.

Mrs. EMMA GILLINGHAM BOSTWICK, an admirable lady, and highly appreciated *artiste*, gives a grand concert to-night. Mrs. BOSTWICK will be assisted by several well-known musicians, and has provided a programme which promises abundant satisfaction to the musically disposed.

The Concert of the Brothers MOLLENHAUER which was announced for Saturday evening, has been postponed until Thursday next, the 3d of January. It will come off at Dodworth's Academy.

Last evening Miss BRAINERD gave a very satisfactory concert to a large and delighted audience, at Niblo's Saloon. Considering the unusual attractions elsewhere, the attendance was in the highest degree flattering. Miss BRAINERD is a very delicious vocalist, with good natural capacity and much cultivation. She sang excellently, and was warmly applauded.

The concert for the benefit of the children of the Five Points Mission comes off to-night in the Tabernacle. Go if you possibly can. It will be a charity and a pleasure.

Law vs. Fillmore.

FILLMORE lags. The K. N.'s in Washington and Saratoga Counties have elected WILLIAM A. RUSSELL Delegate to the Philadelphia Convention. He is claimed for LAW.

The seceding Delegates from the Williamsburg and Seventh and Thirteenth Wards of New-York have selected G. C. DEAN as Delegate; both factions have thus agreed on the same man. JAMES W. BARKER was chosen alternate.

Dismissed from the Service.

Brevet Lieut. Col. WILLIAM R. MONTGOMERY, Major of the 2d Infantry, has been dismissed from the service by sentence of a Court-martial, for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," in appropriating a portion of the military reserve at Fort Riley to the uses of the Pawnee Association for a town site—he being interested in that Association to a considerable extent.

Junior Appointments at Williams College.

The appointments for Junior Exhibition at Williams were recently given as follows: Greek Oration, Alex. Hutchins; Latin Oration, George D. Goodrich; English Orations, Messrs. Parsons, W. Tatlock, Samuel Wood, W. G. Harding, Apthorp, Pierce, Stevens, G. H. De Bevoise, Cole, McGee, McMath, Murray.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A Few Almshouse Items for Next Year.

The Board of Finance Commissioners makes application to the Board of Supervisors for the appropriation of $817,800 for the expenses of the Almshouse Department for the coming year.

We have taken some pains to sift out from among the bills of items a few memoranda that will be instructive.

For coal and cartage for the out-door poor, $35,000 are asked; this amount having been incurred over the estimate for 1855 in consequence of the extreme severity of the past Winter, by which a large number of mechanics were thrown out of employment and necessarily compelling the Superintendent of Out-door Poor to continue the donations of coal and wood until the 1st of May—one month later than usual.

Eighteen thousand dollars are asked under the head of "Dry Goods," intended to be expended for Winter clothing.

Towards the completion of the new Workhouse, [illegible] been expended—consequently $28,000 [illegible].

For the erection of the new Small-pox [illegible] were appropriated; $8,000 additional [illegible] drawn.

Ten thousand dollars have been expended [illegible] the alteration of the City Prison, and for the [illegible] for a new Female Prison, (the labor having been supplied by the inmates.)

In the estimates of expenditure made by the Governors of the Almshouse for 1856, $[illegible] were put down as estimated receipts from the Board of [illegible]. In 1854, the Commissioners of Emigration paid to the Governors $[illegible] on this account; but in 1855 (so far) they have paid in only $1501. The amount now due the Governors by the Commissioners of Emigration, for the Board of [illegible] is about [illegible] Hundred dollars.

Who is responsible?

The [illegible] Ward Police—[illegible] Not Get Excited.

Capt. MCKEE, of the Sixteenth Ward, assures us that our "correspondent" who gives his name has drawn a long bow in setting up the abuses that exist in the Police Department in his Ward. He says that the charge of obtaining prizes for the target excursion by threats is all gammon, and offers 300 witnesses, well-known and true men, to prove it so. That excursion was the first ever made by the Police of that Ward—the first day off duty they had ever had. Seeing policemen are human, that certainly is not the greatest of sins. The charge referred to is a very old one, and the number of refutations it has had is Legion.

The ball at Knickerbocker Hall enjoyed the presence of such guests as Councilmen RANNEY, HOSKINS and MERRITT, Alderman FULMER, Capts. WALLING and SPEIGHT, and as fine a lot of ladies as ever were found together on such an occasion. The drinking was all in our correspondent's eye—at least no intoxication was discoverable on the part of any guest there. There was no fighting, the Captain says, excepting that after the company had dispersed two young fellows—not policemen—had a clinch at the hat-room window. They were promptly ejected of course by the policemen remaining about the premises.

The beats in the Ward were entirely covered, says the Captain—a reserve from the Ninth, Eighteenth and Twentieth, as well as Squad No. 2 being on hand. The proceeds of the ball have served to carpet and oil-cloth the men's sleeping rooms of the Station-house, and everybody, the Police Committee included, is invited to call up and see how things look there. The Captain is of opinion that our correspondent had better purge his pen and try it again. He doubts if he could get further from the truth without a desperate and very dangerous effort.

The Common Council and the Reporters.

For the third or fourth time, a movement is on foot in the Common Council to compensate the reporters of the City newspapers for their attendance upon the meetings of the two Boards. The amount involved is very near ten thousand dollars—which sum it is proposed to divide among eight persons, all of whom hold a regular connection with the daily papers, and receive salaries for their services. It is the duty of each of these gentlemen to attend the Boards on each day of meeting. For this service they are remunerated by their employers. The Common Council has nothing to do with them, either in the way of employment, of compensation, *of censure, or of praise*. The daily press of this City is independent of the Common Council, in every respect. Its members desire no charity from that body; nor do we consider the Corporation in any case competent to pay for reports which are never published in its official records. The name of the DAILY TIMES having been used in connection with this affair, we respectfully decline being considered a party to the performance; and if this paper has been brought into the question, the act has been wholly without authority.

Columbia College—A New Park.

There is great agitation in the Common Council upon the question whether permission shall be granted to Columbia College to close a portion of Forty-ninth-street. The Trustees claim the privilege on the ground that their new Institution cannot be suitably located upon the property in the upper part of the City, if this street is allowed to cut the square into halves. Vehement opposition is manifested. A very earnest remonstrance from property-owners and residents in the vicinity of the street came into the Board of Aldermen last night. It talked of "defacing" the Map of the City by attempts to lay out the new Park, and prayed that the petition be denied. But there is another side. The new Central Park will not "deface" the City. St. John's Park closes Hubert-street—does it deface the Map? The City Hall Park shuts up Murray, Warren, Park-place, Frankfort, Spruce, Beekman,—it does not hurt travel. Is there anything very dreadful in the waste (if you will so call it, O remonstrant!) of a few inches' room, when we may have a new breathing-place so easily among the brick and mortar.

If Columbia College,—really proposing to give us a new Park,—will guarantee to throw it open to the public, let us have it by all means. The Aldermen say Nay, but they may yet be persuaded.

The New Ferry—Light—Light!

Can anybody tell us whether or not the gentlemen engaged in pushing the application for a new ferry from Twenty-third-street to Greenpoint are the owners of the ferry privilege from Fourteenth-street to Greenpoint, and the assignees of the Corporation (Ferry) Grant to the Trustees of Calvary Cemetery (from Twenty-third-street to the Cemetery on Long-Island) which is now restricted to the conveyance of funeral parties? And whether or not their object is to convert the latter lease (which bears only a nominal rent) into a full ferry privilege? Can any one tell us how the great body of tax-payers are to be affected by the success of the application?

The Astor House Ball.

One of the most interesting balls of the season took place on Wednesday night, at Niblo's large room, Broadway. It was the second annual ball of the Astor House Club, and was given by the officers and assistants employed in COLEMAN & STETSON's noble establishment. All the employes of the Astor House were present, together with their friends and numerous invited guests. From 600 to 700 persons were there at one period of the evening, and nearly that number sat down to a splendid supper, which, of course, comprised all the liquors and condiments usual on such occasions. The band engaged was DODWORTH's. A noticeable addition to the decorations of the ball-room, was found in the many handsome bird-cages suspended from the floor of the music-gallery, in each of which a lively Canary, kept awake by the music and the bustle of the dancers' feet, trilled a continual song. This feature was the happy thought of Mr. GEORGE F. ALEXANDER, the accomplished and indefatigable floor-manager, to whose attention the guests were indebted for numerous courtesies throughout the evening. The dancing was kept up till nearly four hours after midnight. It was altogether a very pleasant and merry time.

Breaking into a Policy Shop.

An "exchange office," said to be a policy shop, located in Jersey-street, was broken into and robbed last evening of some fixtures of no great value. It seems that the keeper of the place refused to give up a prize won by certain of his customers, who were so exasperated thereat, that they broke into his establishment. The proprietor of the place dared not institute a complaint against the burglars, for fear that the investigation might result in his own conviction for a violation of the lottery law.

The late H. H. Barclay, Esq.—Coroner's Inquest.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner O'DONNELL on the body of HENRY H. BARCLAY, a nephew of the British Consul, who died suddenly on Wednesday evening at the Star Hotel, No. 24 Leonard-street. A post mortem examination by Drs. WHITE and O'HANLON showed that deceased died of congestion of the brain, and a verdict to that effect was rendered by the Jury. The deceased was twenty-six years of age, and a native of this City.

Street Robbery.

Mrs. ISAAC LUDWIG, while passing through Canal-street, yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, had a porte-monnaie containing $17 snatched from her hand, by a negro, who escaped with his booty by running up Sullivan-street.

THE Anniversary of the [illegible] Literary Union [illegible] held last night in Dr. [illegible]'s Church. [illegible] by Rev. [illegible], Poem by WM. [illegible], Esq. [illegible]

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Dec. 29.

THE POLITICAL PRESS OF [illegible]—From Fraser's London Magazine.

LETTER FROM LOUIS KOSSUTH ON THE ANGLO-AMERICAN QUESTION.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.—Full particulars of the recent outbreak, and present condition of the Territory. Special Correspondence.

ACCOUNT OF THE SUMMER [illegible] BOSTON.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF DROVERS IN NEW-YORK CITY—Railroad monopolies and [illegible] discussed.

EDITORIALS.—Affairs at Washington, [illegible] Foreign Affairs. Peace Prospects. A [illegible] View of the American Press. The [illegible] The News by the *Asia*. Good [illegible] the Bass Movement.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—General Agricultural Intelligence for the Week ending Thursday, Dec. 26—prepared expressly for the TIMES. New-York Live Stock Market fully reported.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.—Condensed for the entire week.

CITY NEWS.—The City Intelligence of the Week is carefully compiled from the columns of the DAILY TIMES expressly for this paper.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.—A full statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the Week—Official Bank Statements.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

The price of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES has been reduced to $1 for single copies, ten copies for $8. It is now the cheapest Family Newspaper published in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for............$1.
10 copies for..........$8, or 80 cents each.
25 copies for..........$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be sent to one address. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us Ten or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive an extra copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 12, 1855.—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & CO.: Gentlemen—We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 10th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours, and when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to public confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.

The above-mentioned Safe, which has been claimed by other parties, can be seen, with all the original plates and marks (as it came from the ruins,) at the store of the subscribers, who are also keeping [illegible] and have on hand a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with [illegible] WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes. S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

RICH PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS.—We invite attention to our assortment of useful and fancy articles for presents, comprising Jewelry, Writing Desks, Dressing cases, Work-boxes, Odor-stands and Boxes, Cigar Stands and Cases, Meerchaum and Glass-boxes, [illegible] Tea't-stands, Perfume-bottles, Porcelain, Flower Vases, Music-boxes, Clocks and [illegible], Parian Figures, Fans, Combs, Card-cases, [illegible], and a great variety of other Fancy Articles. OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—NEW MACHINES of the most improved style will be exchanged, on liberal terms, for old Machines of every kind. Great numbers of Machines of the Avery, Wilson, Grover and Baker, and other patents have been sold which can't be made to any advantage. These machines we offer to relieve the public from. Old unimproved machines of our own make exchanged in the same way. Old machines received by us will at once be destroyed. For terms of exchange apply personally, or by letter to I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—Prof. VERGNES, the discoverer of the process for extracting metals from the human body, is at No. 710 Broadway. These Baths not only extract metallic substances from the human system, but are peculiarly efficacious in relieving those suffering from rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, palsy, weakness or contraction of the limbs, scrofula, spinal affections, uterine diseases and eruptions of the skin. The Professor himself gives his individual attention to patients. Special department for ladies. Theory explained to Students, at No. 710 Broadway.

GIFTS AND TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, OF endless variety, both for amusement and instruction, selected from all parts of Europe by ourselves, and will be sold at the lowest price of importation, to enable us to clear off our immense stock, preparatory to removing the business in the Spring. Jet Goods, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Porcelain and China Flower Vases, Reticules, Combs and Brushes, Perfumery, &c., in such variety as can only be found at ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway, just below Grand-st.

WHAT CAN BE MORE ANNOYING TO A LADY of sensibility than a clumsily made gaiter? If any one wishes to avoid this evil, let them buy their gaiters at CANTRELL'S, No. 336 Bowery. CANTRELL's gaiters at 12s. and 14s., are fully equal to those sold on Broadway at 20s. *Ladies* will also find at the same place, No. 336 Bowery, fine, soft buckskin gaiters for invalids and elderly persons, that are delightfully comfortable. Call and see them.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!—THE SAME DISPLAY of them as was made at our "Doll Show" last Summer will be made during the Holidays for the benefit of the little folks, that they make their selection at the lowest price: in connection with every variety of Fancy Goods, Toys, Games, &c. for the amusement and instruction of children, at ROGERS' Cheap Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway, just below Grand-st.

MINK SABLE SETS AT GENIN'S.—LADIES ARE invited to inspect the superb stock of fancy furs at GENIN'S lower store, and to note especially the splendid sets of mink sable, consisting of tippet, muff and cuffs, at $100 the set. The mink sable tippets, varying in prices from $65 to $80, are superior in depth of color, glossiness and quality, to any specimens of this beautiful fur, procurable at the same figure elsewhere. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF CARPETS.—OUR readers are informed that the great sale of $25,000 worth of Carpets, Oil-Cloths, &c., will be continued THIS DAY (Friday) commencing at 10½ o'clock, at No. 161 Bowery, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer. Every lot will positively be sold to the highest bidder without reserve. For full particulars we refer to the advertisement in another column.

RICH PLAID POPLINS AT 3s. PER YARD.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will open THIS MORNING, 1,000 Dresses, Plaid Poplins, at 3s. per yard; 100 pieces Plaid Merinoes, at 4s.; 1,000 Dresses, Prints, at 1s. per Dress; 2,000 Embroidered Collars, from 1s. to 6s. Also, Lace Curtains, Drapery, Muslins, Blankets, Merinoes, Paramattas, Silk, Gloves, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Quilts, Blankets, Flannels, &c., equally cheap.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods cheap, and their large and increasing trade is a proof that it's appreciated. No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Bramah's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass all in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desiderata, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famous Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair. BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, The Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the million, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!—A BEAUTIFUL GIFT FOR a brother, a sister, or friend, is one of our handsome French China Dinner Sets. To close out our present stock we offer them at less than the importation cost. W. J. F. DAILEY & Co., Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

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BLACK AND WHITE FEATHERS—A LARGE assortment by IDE, FELT & HALL, Nos. [illegible] Broadway.

THE Mercantile [illegible] Association.—The [illegible] Lecture of the Course in aid of the [illegible] Library Fund, will be delivered by Professor [illegible] on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, [illegible] in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Tickets of admission [illegible] cents, [illegible] may be obtained of the [illegible]. JOHN H. [illegible], President. LEONARD HAZELTINE, Chairman of Library Committee.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] the EIGHT THOUSAND FLOWERS [illegible] Sold by C. H. RING, [illegible] Broadway, and No. 116 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

[illegible] The OXYGENATED BITTERS is a sure cure for Dyspepsia in all its various forms, and General Debility, having the highest testimonials ever given in favor of any medicine in the world.

[illegible] Fair.—The Misses connected with the SABBATH SCHOOL of the [illegible] CHURCH, in 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., propose holding a Fair in the basement of the said Church, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 21 and 22, the proceeds of which will be appropriated for the benefit of the Church. On the evening of the last day, (Dec. 22,) [illegible] Admission, 12½ cents. Doors open at 10 A. M. and close at 10 P. M. each day.

[illegible] Industrial Home Association No. [illegible] The members are hereby notified to attend the next regular meeting, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 21st, on business of great importance to every member. Punctual attendance is requested. JOHN CUMMERFORD, President.

Lecture.—Dr. JOHN L. DOMINICK will deliver a lecture on FRIDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject—Eminent Women of the [illegible] Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; can be procured at HALL & SONS' music store, and at the desk of the Mercantile Library.

Rushton's Fancy Goods Emporium.—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, perfumery, [illegible] combs, Paris toilet articles and fancy goods adapted to and sold by druggists. For sale by RUFUS L. McHARG & CO., Importers, No. 153 Broadway.

Veteran Corps of 1812.—An adjourned meeting of the Corps will be held at head-quarters, [illegible] Hotel, No. 20 Leonard-st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on business of importance. By order. [illegible] Adjutant. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

Millinery, Millinery.—WM. S. IRVINE, No. 118 Canal-st., invites the attention of the Ladies to his [illegible] assortment of Fall and Winter Millinery, consisting of Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Dress Trimmings, &c. Also, a large assortment of Cloaks and Talmas.

PERSONAL.

PERSONS WHO WITNESSED A GENTLEMAN FALL DOWN A HATCHWAY—In Fulton-st., between Nassau-st. and Broadway, on Wednesday evening, about 6 o'clock, would oblige by sending their address to GEORGE NEGUS, No. 64 Chatham-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A room and partial board desired, near the Park, by a gentleman, who, as a full or partial equivalent, will devote an hour or two daily to the instruction of the younger members of the family in the Sciences, or in Music. Highest references given, if required. Address for two days, STUDENT, Times Office.

BOARDING.—Either transient or permanent, for families and single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 5 P. M.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, for gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family of adults; house [illegible] pleasantly situated. Terms moderate. Address W. ANDREW, (with real name,) Times Office. References unexceptionable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries. A front room on the 2d floor, and a [illegible] on the 4th floor, would each be rented to a gentleman and wife, without children, or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. [illegible] Hicks-st.

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BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 156 Atlantic-st.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—One or two rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two or three single persons, can be had, with board, in a private family, residing at No. 290 4th-av., (opposite Calvary Church.) The house is pleasantly located, has gas, baths, &c. References exchanged.

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$40,000.—TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED.—A Partner, special or active, with a cash capital of $40,000, to invest in an extensive iron manufacturing business, now paying a large per centage on the invested capital, ($80,000,) and capable of being increased with undoubted security, to an almost unlimited extent. Parties having the above amount in cash will find few opportunities in the regular channels of business that offer greater inducements for a permanent investment. No proposition will be entertained unless coming from those having the amount of cash required, and undoubted references. Communications, strictly confidential, may be addressed to CAPITAL, Box No. 4,187, New-York Post-Office.

COAL-YARD FOR SALE.—The old established coal-yard corner of 4th and Thompson sts., with lease of 4½ years, fixtures, office furniture, with a first-rate run of custom, will be sold extremely low, in fact, nearly given away. Possession at once. Inquire on the premises.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A Certificate for fifty shares of Stock of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the name of WILLIAM VERMANN, with a blank Power of Attorney on the back signed by him. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said certificate, as the transfer of it has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning it to the Metropolitan Bank, 108 Broadway.

DOG LOST.—A small Spaniel Slut—liver color and white [illegible] on collar. A suitable reward will be paid for her at No. 11 Whitehall-st., or No. 380 Pearl-st.

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TO THE LOVERS OF GOOD MUTTON.—T. L. VALENTINE, of Tompkins Market, will expose for sale on Monday next, Dec. 24, twenty carcasses of sheep. They were the best ones sold this season at Browning's Bull's Head, and fatted by ANDREW ROSSELL, Esq., of Somerset County, N. J.

ALL PERSONS indebted to N. D. GEAR on or before the 15th of November, are requested to make payment to the undersigned and no others. LAWTON & BELKNAP, Assignees of N. D. Gear. New-York, Dec. 20, 1855. No. 209 West-st.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.—Dinner will be served on SATURDAY, the 22d inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. precisely. Gentlemen are requested to assemble before that hour. Astor House, Dec. 19, 1855.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—[illegible] THOMAS F. DEVOE [illegible]

WM. HENRY HUME—PHONOGRAPHIC REPORTER, [illegible] of the official corps of reporters in the United States Senate [illegible]

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at greatly reduced prices, for the remainder of the season.
JAMES GRAY & CO., No. 720 Broadway.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
AT LOW PRICES, FROM AUCTION.
HEARN BROTHERS, No. 425 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND MANTLES,
REDUCED IN PRICE.
HEARN BROTHERS, No. 425 Broadway.

AT NO. 467 BROADWAY—May be found an endless variety of Ladies' Boots and Shoes, which, in point of elegance, texture and workmanship, cannot be excelled in the world. The name of JEFFERS, in connection with this business, is a sufficient guarantee, and everybody who has been fitted at his store to Boots, Gaiters, Slippers, or Shoes, is sure to leave his name on his register as a regular customer. Ladies have but to call and examine his stock, and they will certainly be able to please themselves. JEFFERS, No. 467 Broadway.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS, embroidered collars, collars and sleeves to match, handkerchiefs, &c.; Brussels point, Honiton, Valenciennes and Guipure sets in great variety, imported expressly for the holidays, and very low; also, a beautiful assortment of mourning sets of collars and sleeves, made from an entirely new material, and in new designs—very appropriate for holiday presents. BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, 403 Broadway.

BULPIN'S GRAY TALMAS AND CLOAKS—TREMENDOUS BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Very stylish Gray Wrappers at $8; superb do. (full Circular,) at $12. Original prices from $14 to $25. PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM, No. 361 Broadway.

BULPIN'S CLOTH CLOAKS—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES—BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Beautiful Black Cloth Cloaks at $6. Very superb do. at $15. Original prices from $10 to $30. GEORGE BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BULPIN'S VELVET CLOAKS—All reduced for the holidays. Beautiful black Lyons velvet cloaks at $25, magnificent do. at $35, original prices from $35 to $80. GEORGE BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

FRENCH SILK UMBRELLAS.—We have received one case of Silk Umbrellas, which we will close out at 20s. each. J. E. SPRATT, No. 248 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. R. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 3 Park-place, N. Y.

VESTRIS BLOOM.—Ladies, do you wish to have a skin like white satin, a cheek like a peach, and beautiful hands? Use the Vestris Bloom. Ladies, these cosmetics are not coarse plebeian compositions; they have an enormous reputation in Europe, where they are used by the aristocratic beauties of various Courts. It is impossible to detect their use; they are nature's self. Your beauty will be heightened by using the perpetual youth-giving Bloom. For dark ladies, No. 1; fair, No. 2; blonde, No. 3. Sold only at No. 599 Broadway.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES.—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 556 Broadway; SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; [illegible] No. 57 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

LATE WOOD'S TOOL STORE, No. 9 Chatham-st., New-York. In consequence of the death of the late proprietor, THOS. JAS. WOOD, the business is no longer transacted in his name, having sold out to Mr. H. F. FAIRBANK.
MARY JANE YORK WOOD, Executrix, &c., of Thos. Jas. Wood, deceased.

BILLIARD TABLES.—Gentlemen intending to purchase for private use, will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Stock. Public rooms fitted up on reasonable terms. Trimmings for sale. GRIFFITH & DECKER, No. 90 Ann-st.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—All persons indebted to WILLIAM R. ROBINSON & CO., late merchants of No. 1 William-st., are required to make payment to the subscriber, the general assignee. WILLIAM H. WOODHEAD, No. 90 Wall-st.

SEWING BY MACHINERY.—Cloak linings, bed covers, &c., quilted, and every description of family sewing done [illegible] Singer's Sewing Machine. Bed covers for sale. I. AUGUSTUS SINGER, [illegible]

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision. Suit for life. [illegible] FRANKS, [illegible] Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[illegible]

Held by the Court—The defendant is responsible for [illegible] according to the terms of the bill of lading [illegible]

[illegible]

An answer to a libel in Admiralty need not spread [illegible] and particular minutely, as an answer to a bill of [illegible] in Chancery. It need go no further than to admit the allegations in the libel, take issue upon them, or set up matter in avoidance.

Exceptions and demurrer overruled.

For libellants, Messrs. Platt, Gerard and Buckley; [illegible] Messrs. Owen and Vose.

[illegible]

Richard T. Shepherd vs. The Lighter Enterprise.—This action is to recover for six weeks' services on board the vessel at Barnegat, and bringing her to New-York. Only one witness was examined [illegible] called by the libelant. He proved work done by the libelant, in assistance of the witness and his men in stepping the mast and putting up the rigging to [illegible] burden; but [illegible] the libelant told him [illegible]

[illegible] in the American Courts [illegible] for discussion, that a master of a vessel has no [illegible] compensation. The decree must be for the claimant, dismissing the libel with costs.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict, Scoville and Benedict; [illegible] Beebe and Dodd.

[illegible]

That the answer ought to have alleged the contract, and the claimant could then have pleaded to its validity [illegible] to meet the action [illegible] extinguished [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. McMahon; for claimant, Mr. [illegible]

COLLISION IN EAST RIVER.

The [illegible] Coal Co. vs. The ship Queen Victoria.—The suit was brought to recover the damages occasioned by a collision between the barge *Sarah A. Palmer*, owned by the libelants, and in tow of the steamer *Telegraph* and the ship, which was in tow of the steamer *Union*. The collision happened in the East River. The tide was flood. The barge was going up the stream and the ship coming down, both vessels being near the middle of the channel [illegible] There was nothing in the stream to prevent either vessel from going to east or west. The starboard bow of the ship struck the larboard bow of the barge, which was sunk and lost.

[illegible] That the law of the State [illegible] should be navigated as near the middle of the river as possible, also that steamboats meeting should go to the starboard.

That the preponderance of the evidence is that the barge bore away to starboard from the channel, and that the ship bore eastwardly across it on a starboard helm, bending across the bows of the barge, and that the collision occurred whilst the vessels were moving in that manner.

[illegible] was on the part of the ship.

Decree for libelants with costs.

For libelants—Messrs. Owen and Vose. For claimants—D. D. Lord, Esq.

COLLISION AT SEA—[illegible]

[illegible] vs. The steamer [illegible]—This suit was brought to recover the damages occasioned to the schooner *Traveler*, owned by the libelants, by a collision with the steamer, which happened at sea off Barnegat at one o'clock at night. The schooner was coming from the South to New-York and the steamboat was bound to Charleston—running with the wind abeam from the N. E. by E. She carried the accustomed lights and had two competent lookouts stationed forward. The weather [illegible] The wind was light, and the schooner was going two and a half or three [illegible] She carried no [illegible] but raised a lantern as a signal [illegible] but the schooner was not seen till it was too late to avoid the collision. The steamer [illegible] the larboard side of the schooner with her starboard bow. If she had ported her helm it would have carried her under the schooner's [illegible]

Held by the Court—That the schooner did all she was bound to do by showing the light as a warning.

That by the rule of the English law it was the duty of the steamer, if the darkness was so thick as to disable her from discerning vessels ahead easily, to reduce her speed and call on deck the disposable part of the crew to keep watch, and such has been regarded as the rule in the United States, particularly where the steamer was in a thoroughfare of other vessels.

That the case of the *Colombus* (17 How., 181,) if correctly understood, [illegible] and qualifies the [illegible] of responsibility of the ship for lack of diligence [illegible] to discern and give warning [illegible] But keeping within the [illegible] the steamer in this case was culpable in three particulars, after [illegible] of the schooner's being ahead. First [illegible] the officer of [illegible] Second—That [illegible] Third—That [illegible] (The *Neptune*, 10 How. 556.)

That the steamboat was also in fault in running at the rate of nine and a half to ten knots, if the night was so thick that she could not discover a vessel ahead in time, though she had a competent [illegible] It is incumbent on steamers running in [illegible] to hold themselves under such [illegible] or back out of the [illegible] which such [illegible]

Decree, therefore, for the libelants, with a reference to compute the damage. On the reference evidence [illegible] whether the loss of the vessel [illegible] by proper efforts on the part of the [illegible]

For libelants, Messrs. Owen and Vose; for claimants, Mr. Haisey and Mr. Van Winkle.

COLLISION IN EAST RIVER.

[illegible]—This suit was brought to recover the damage occasioned to the schooner *Alexander M.*, by a collision with the steamboat in the East River. The schooner was going down the river close-hauled on her starboard tack, running S. W. The steamboat had [illegible] tow her and was heading S. E. and working her engine backwards [illegible]

Held by the Court—That on the evidence the steamer [illegible] and the libelant has failed to show that the fault of the collision lay with her.

[illegible] Smith & Woodward. For [illegible]

[illegible] *John Burns and [illegible]*—This was a motion in arrest of judgment [illegible] The jury found them not guilty on all [illegible]

which charged them with "making a riot" on board.

Held by the Court—That the mischief supposed to exist in enforcing the Crimes Act of 1790 [illegible] that the Act did not define the offence of an endeavor to make a revolt [illegible] the Act of 1835 is generally supposed to have been passed to remove this obscurity.

That the first section of that act describes and treats of the crime of mutiny; and the second section, in all but one of its provisions, deals clearly with the initiation of the crime of mutiny, and the efforts and purposes of a crew to make a mutiny.

That it would not be in consonance with the usual method of legislation to pass abruptly in the same sentence out of a limited class of offences, and bring into the paragraph a distinct and additional [illegible]

That the "making a riot" on shipboard by seamen, implies that their disorderly assemblage is intended or conducted to have a mutinous effect and result.

That as the verdict of the Jury acquits the defendants of any endeavor to make a revolt or mutiny, there is no offence found by the verdict which is punishable under this statute.

Judgment arrested.

For the United States, Mr. McKeon. For defendants, Mr. Burnaby.

The United States vs. Henry V. Brown.—This was a motion to quash an indictment, on the ground that when it was found by the Grand Jury, a United States Commissioner was proceeding with an examination of the accused for the same offence, which proceeding was still pending.

Held by the Court—That the statutes of the United States provide very inadequately for conducting proceedings in criminal cases; that the 33d section of the Judiciary act, it is supposed, contemplates adopting the method pursued in the State where the defendant is arrested, but it is doubtful whether that act extends to the powers or modes of action of Grand Juries.

That there is eminent propriety in rendering, as far as practicable, the administration of the criminal law in the United States and the State tribunals, alike in all essential particulars, and not leaving the citizen subject to widely differing processes and liabilities for offences of similar grades, when under prosecution in the two Courts. That had the accused been indicted in a State Court, pending his examination before a magistrate, the indictment would have been deemed irregular.

That it is yet, however, an unsettled point whether the U. S. Courts admit that the local law supplies the rule governing their practice in criminal cases.

That Congress has adopted no regulations respecting Grand Juries, and it is believed to be the doctrine in most of the United States Courts that proceedings before them are in conformity with the rules of common law.

That this case involves questions which ought to receive a more deliberate judgment than can be given on a motion to quash, and the motion must, therefore, be denied, and the defendant ordered to plead or demur to the indictment, and the District-Attorney is advised to move the remitter of the cause to the Circuit Court for the judgment of both Judges.

For the United States, J. McKeon. For the defendant, W. R. Beebe.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Dec. 20—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unaltered.

COFFEE—The reduced supplies and enhanced claims of owners of Rio, have impeded business therein. Other kinds are without alteration.

COTTON—Factors are rather more willing sellers, but not easier rates. Hence, buyers are reluctant to operate.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are brisker and a shade firmer, the sales since our last comprising about 12,000 bbls., at about the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 12½@$8 18¾
Straight State	8 18¾@ 8 25
Favorite and Extra State	8 [illegible] @ 8 [illegible]
Mixed Western	8 12½@ 8 25
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 25 @ 8 50
Fancy Michigan	8 50 @ 8 50
Common to Good Ohio	8 25 @ 8 50
Fancy Ohio	8 50 @ 8 75
Extra Ohio	8 75 @10 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @10 50
Fancy Genesee	8 [illegible] @ 8 [illegible]
Extra Genesee	8 [illegible] @11 50

Canadian remains quiet and languid, with sales of 800 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, at $8 50@$10 ℔ bbl. Southern is doing better, sales since our last having amounted to about 1,600 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $9@$10 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling less freely at $6 50@$7 25 for Fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price at $4 18¾@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 50@$4 62½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and procurable at $3 37½@$3 62½ ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is but moderately active at heavy and languid prices. The sales since our last consist of about 12,100 bushels, including Western Red at $1 95, and Southern do. at $1 95@$2 [illegible] bushel. Rye was purchased to the extent of [illegible] bushels, at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible] bushel—mostly at $1 [illegible]. Barley and Oats are unchanged. Corn is dull and drooping. The sales since our last amount to 52,000 bushels, at [illegible] for Western Mixed, delivered; 94c. @95c. for do. in store, and 88c.@95c. for new Southern, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Still dull and heavy at old rates.

IRON—Sadly held, but inactive.

LATHS—Remain as last noticed.

LEAD—Quiet, but firm.

LIME—Nominally the same.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is salable and buoyant, at [illegible] gallon. Other kinds unaltered.

NAVAL STORES—Common Rosin has receded to $1 [illegible] ℔ 310 lbs, delivered, with a limited inquiry. Spirits Turpentine is in rather better demand, mostly at [illegible] gallon, but is less freely offered at this rate. Crude Turpentine, Tar and Pitch, are as last noticed.

OILS—Nothing really new can be noticed in this line.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened rather quietly and languidly, but subsequently attracted more attention, and partially advanced. The sales since our last embrace about 800 bbls., in lots, closing at $19 75@$20 for Mess, and $17 50@$18 for Prime, ℔ bbl. 1,000 bbls. new City Prime Mess [illegible] deliverable all this month, at $[illegible] ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are bringing, in lots, 8¼c.@ 8¾c. ℔ lb. Green Hams are worth 10¼c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are scarce and quiet at 10¼c.@11c. for Hams, and 9c.@ 9¼c. for Shoulders. Lard continues dull and heavy; the sales since our last reach 480 bbls. and tcs., good to strictly prime, at 12½c.@12¾c. Beef is quiet and depressed; the sales since our last including 350 bbls., at from $9@ $10 for Country Prime, $10 50@$13 for do. Mess, and $15 50@$18 for repacked do. ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is active and languid at from $20@$24 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are quiet and depressed at $14@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for, but is obtainable at 17c.@22c. for Ohio; 22c.@28c. for common to very good State; and 28c. @30c. for prime and choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is selling, to a fair extent, at 8c.@11¼c. ℔ lb.

RICE—150 tcs. sold at full prices.

SUGARS—Attract increasing attention, and are advancing. The sales since our last include nearly 1,000 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 7½c.@7¾c.; 400 new and old New-Orleans, at 8¼c.@8½c.; and 450 boxes Havana, at [illegible] ℔ lb. [illegible] inquired for. The Messrs. STUART quote their varieties ¼@¼c. ℔ lb. higher.

TALLOW—Dull and heavy, as before quoted.

WHISKY—About 280 bbls. Ohio and Prison have been sold, at 37½@38¼, mostly at 38c., ℔ gallon.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two colored women, one is a first rate cook; the other as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and waiter. Also by two American women, one as seamstress or housekeeper; the other as chambermaid or nurse. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework, in a small family; understands cooking, washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen this day, at FONDA'S Advertising Office, No. 470 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. No charge to those applying through this advertisement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable mulatto girl, as lady's maid and competent seamstress, can cut and fit, or as chambermaid and seamstress; speaks French fluently. Also, by a German woman, as experienced cook. Can be seen two days, at No. 136 7th-av., near 20th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat respectable young Protestant woman, as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; could fill a place as nurse and seamstress. Will be found of willing and obliging disposition, and will do her utmost to please in every particular. Apply at No. 271 Bowery for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—A young man who has been three years in a wholesale clothing store in Boston, is desirous to obtain a situation in the same kind of business in this City. Address H. S. K., No. 2,115 Post-Office.

SERVANTS.—One thing needful in every family is a good servant. They can be found at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine, near Bleecker-st.

JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS' UNION, (1847,) by E. H. WILCOX & SON, No. 293 Broadway. A perpetual introducer at one per cent.; every member a checkholder and agent to procure orders, allowing a free check for two orders, $8, $10, $15, $20, $30, $50, &c., according to the amount of business. Teachers' Meeting and Correspondence daily, 9 to 12 and 2 to 4 o'clock, filling all orders, vacancies, and changes, transferring schools and all school property, suiting nearly every institution and family, often at first call. No charge to pupils.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Conversant with the negotiation of mercantile paper. To one at present engaged in a house in that business, and acquainted with the buyers and sellers of business paper, a very desirable position will be offered. Address BANKER, Post-Office, New-York.

BOOK-KEEPER.—An experienced and competent book-keeper is open to an engagement from Jan. 1, 1856. Satisfactory City reference given. Address P. J. T., No. 21 Trinity Buildings.

MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—In any part of the country, can do well by selling popular works. Look among the book advertisements in this paper for A. H. JOCELYN'S NEW WAR MAP, and then call on him or send your address by mail.

WANTED—At No. 4 East Broadway, men for steamers and railroads, clerks, school teachers, conductors, baggagemen, barkeepers, porters, housekeepers, &c. Apply to [illegible] E. GILLEN.

MUSICAL.—A tenor voice of good compass, and who reads music at sight, wishes a situation in some Protestant Church, Episcopal preferred. Address a note or call on WILLIAM WILSON, at No. 266 West 34th-st.

BOY WANTED—In a drinking saloon, No. 1 [illegible] Brooklyn; a smart, intelligent boy, about [illegible] years old.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A lady desires employment as Amanuensis or Companion to a lady. Address MISS D., No. 6 Bleecker-st.

GIRL WANTED.—A French girl to take charge of a child. Address Box No. 1,544, Post-Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. EMMA GILLINGHAM BOSTWICK'S GRAND CONCERT at Niblo's Saloon, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, assisted by

Signor BERNARDI,

The distinguished Baritone from the Italian Opera.

Mr. APTOMMAS, the celebrated Harpist.

Mr. ED. MOLLENHAUER,

the eminent Violinist of Jullien's Band, and

Mr. H. C. TIMM.

Mr. Timm will preside at the [illegible] Piano-Forte

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Duet, for Harp and Piano, "Dolce Concerto." ...Hertz
Mr. TIMM and Mr. APTOMMAS.
2. Song, Rhode's Celebrated Variations, "Il Dolce Canto."
Mrs. BOSTWICK.
3. Scena and Aria, from "Il Trovatore," .... Verdi
Signor BERNARDI.
4. Styrian Song, "Awake, Sweet Treasure of my Love,"
Mrs. BOSTWICK. [illegible]
5. Solo, Violin, "A Dream." .... Vieuxtemps
Mr. MOLLENHAUER.
6. Duet, from I Masnadieri, "Io Parto, Amalia" ... Verdi
Mrs. BOSTWICK and Signor BERNARDI.

PART II.

1. Solo, Harp, "Grand Fantasia on Themes," from Monecchi and Semiramide,
Mr. APTOMMAS.
2. Scotch Ballad, "John Anderson my Jo,"
Mrs. BOSTWICK.
3. Solo, Violin, "La Sylphide" .... Mollenhauer
Mr. MOLLENHAUER.
4. "Romance," from Les Martyrs .... Donizetti
Signor BERNARDI.
5. The Polka Song, "My heart with Joy is Bounding Light" .... Alary
Mrs. BOSTWICK.

Tickets $1 each. To be had at the Music Stores of WM. HALL & SONS, JOLLIE, and SCHUBERTH, also at the door on the evening of the Concert. Doors open at 6¾; Concert to commence at 7½.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Will celebrate the 235th Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, (being the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Society) at the Church of the Puritans (Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S) Union-square, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock.

Oration by Oliver Wendell Holmes, LL.D.

Poem by Rev. John Pierpont.

Admittance free.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. Voluntary on the Organ .... Mr. G. W. Morgan.
2. Chorus .... Full Choir.
Mozart.
3. Prayer .... Rev. Dr. Cheever.
4. Quartette—Poetry .... Geo. P. Morris, Esq.
Mendelssohn.
5. Oration .... Oliver Wendell Holmes, LL.D.
6. Poem .... Rev. John Pierpont.
7. Hymn—tune "Old Hundred."
8. Benediction.

The exercises will commence precisely at 7½ o'clock.

The Society, with their guests and friends, will dine at the Astor House on Saturday evening, 22d, at 5 o'clock.

Tickets may be obtained of S. DRAPER, Esq., President, or of either of the Officers of the Society, and at the Astor House.

L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THIRTY-FIFTH NIGHT—AND LAST BUT FIVE OF THE SEASON.

MADAME NANTIER DIDIEE

Will make her First Appearance in the rôle of LEONORA, in Donizetti's Grand Opera, in four acts,

LA FAVORITA.

On FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, 1855.

Leonora .... Madame NANTIER DIDIEE
Fernando .... Signor BRIGNOLI
King Alfonso .... Signor MORELLI
Baldassare .... Signor GASPARONI

During the Opera, a GRAND PAS DE DEUX, by Mlle. DE LA VIGNE and M. HIPPOLITE.

Admission .... ONE DOLLAR.

Secured Seats, 50 cents extra. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

Musical Director and Conductor ...... MAX MARETZEK.

Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8.

Reserved Seats may be obtained at the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; at DANSKIN'S Agency, JOLLIE'S Music Store, No. 319 Broadway; and at HALL & SON'S Piano-forte and Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

CONCERT BY THE CHILDREN OF THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, and the NEWS-BOYS—Under the direction of Messrs. VAN METER and TRACY, in the Broadway Tabernacle, THIS EVENING, Dec. 21.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

1. I was glad when they said unto me, &c.—Chant. 2. Invitation to our School. 3. Haste my throng to praise the Lord. 4. Phonetic Song. 5. Infant School Song. 6. Boldly we roam.

PART SECOND.

1. Way to Contentment. 2. Come, let us sweetly sing. 3. Charming little Valley. 4. Brightly gleam the sparkling rills. 5. Do Good. 6. With tearful eyes I look around—Chant.

PART THIRD.

1. As free as the winds we fly. 2. We love to make sweet music. 3. Sing, gayly sing. 4. Schoolmaster of "olden time." 5. Come and join our cheerful song. 6. The blessed time is coming.

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Concert commences at 7. Admittance 25 cents. Tickets can be obtained at the principal Music Stores, and at the door.

GRAND ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH—CHRISTMAS NIGHT, Dec. 25, by the NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY, at the Church of the Divine Unity, (Rev. E. H. Chapin's,) Broadway, near Prince-st. Solo parts by the following eminent resident artists:

Miss M. S. BRAINERD, Mr. J. A. BEUTLER,
Mrs. JAMIESON, Mr. F. H. NASH,
Miss M. E. HAERLEY, Mr. D. R. BELL.

With full orchestra and chorus of 200 PERFORMERS.

Conductor .... Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW.

N. B.—The church will be brilliantly lighted up for the occasion.

Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at the principal music stores, and at the door on the evening of performance. Doors open at 6; performance to commence at 7, precisely.

Librettos, containing the words of the Oratorio and music of the principal airs, for sale at the door.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 21—THE WONDERFUL RAVEL FAMILY, Mlle. THERESA ROBERT, and the Ballet in three entertainments. First time this season,

THE MILLINERS.

Simon .... FRANCOIS RAVEL.

Paul Brilliant's new Ballet of the

ISLE OF NYMPHS.

Characters by Mlle. Robert, Pauline Gene, Matilda Marzetti, Linda Windle, Flora and Julia Lehman, Paul Brillant, E. Mangin.

To conclude with the Comic Patomine of

MEDINA.

Characters by the RAVEL FAMILY.

Doors open at 6¾; performance commences at 7¾ o'cl'k.

TICKETS .... FIFTY CENTS.

The only Seats that can be secured in advance are

Orchestra Seats .... $1 each
Private Boxes .... $5 each

Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M., for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—FRIDAY—The successful new American Comedy FALSE PRETENSES, OR, BOTH SIDES OF GOOD SOCIETY,

and first night of a new Dramatic Sketch, called

ONLY A PENNY,

in which Mr. Bradley, Mr. Setchell, Miss E. Thorne and Mrs. Holman will appear.

In the Comedy Mr. Burton will appear as Berryman.

In the "Grand Fancy Jam" the whole company will appear in appropriate and splendid character dresses.

In rehearsal, several novelties for the Holidays.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Prices: Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. Doors open at 6½; *performance to begin at 7 o'clock.* THIS EVENING, Dec. 21, will be presented the Comedy of

THE GAME OF LOVE.

Paul Weldon.....*Mr. Lester* | *Alice Devereux*...*Mrs. Hoey*

To conclude with the popular and laughable Farce of

X. Y. Z.

Neddy Gray .... Mr. G. Holland

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Dec. 21, Benefit of Master Geo. W. Marsh—the performance will commence with

THE NEW FOOTMAN.

Bobby Breakwidow .... Master Geo. Marsh

After which, the elegant one-act Farce of

PERFECTION.

The whole to conclude with

THE WANDERING MINSTREL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—New Fairy Piece.—HOLIDAY FUN!—FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock, the new dramatic fairy romance, full of bewitching interest, called KING OF THE ALPS. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, NO, OR THE MINORITY, and RAISING THE WIND. Performances in the LION'S DEN, at 2½ and 7 P. M. The LIVING WILD BEASTS, &c., may be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 539 Broadway—Every night this week.

The popular and very funny Burlesque on

LUCREZIA BORGIA.

In three Acts, Scenery, Dresses, &c., &c.

Lucrezia.........Miss Millen | Gennaro.......G. S. Buckley.

Preceding the piece,

ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY

Of a superior order: Dances, Banjos, Solos, &c. Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cts.

ACADEMY HALL.—No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. TO-NIGHT, (Friday) last night but one of the principal members of the original and well known CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) benefit of E. H. PIERCE, and last night. Tickets 25 cents. N. B.—No connection with E. P. Christy.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The American Institute have this splendid edifice open for visitors, and are giving it new life and vigor. Machinery is already in motion, and steam-power ready for inventors and exhibitors to test and work their machines. Specimens of marble statuary from several of the first class sculptors, ancient and costly tapestry, castings in bronze, terra cotta ornaments, agricultural implements, models, and machines are on exhibition.

WILLIAM B. LEONARD,

Corresponding Secretary and Agent.

CONCERT.—A complimentary testimonial will be given to Mr. CHARLES H. VAN TASSELL, by the AMERICAN SERENADERS, assisted by the WASHINGTON GLEE CLUB, at the Rutgers Institute, Madison-st., between Clinton and Montgomery sts., THIS (Friday) EVENING. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock, Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.

FAREWELL CONCERT.—And positively last appearance of the BROTHERS MOLLENHAUER. The farewell Concert of the Brothers Mollenhauer prior to their departure for Europe is postponed in consequence of a severe indisposition of one of the Brothers, but will positively take place on THURSDAY, 3d of January, 1856, at Dodworth's Academy.

THE VELASQUEZ.—The celebrated original historical picture of CHARLES THE FIRST, when Prince of Wales, painted at Madrid in 1623, by the great Velasquez, is again on exhibition at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Opera season will most positively close on the 31st of December, after which date this establishment will be rented for balls, concerts or dramatic performances, &c. Applications to be made to the undersigned at the Academy.

WM. H. PAINE.

RE-OPENING OF THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN COLLECTION.—With important additions, this valuable Museum of Antiquities, the most popular, attractive and instructive exhibition in the City—now containing more than 1,100 objects. Admission 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. J. F. BINGHAM, Rector—is a Day High School of the first class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

THE ADVERTISER EDUCATES FOUR SMALL BOYS AT HOME—With his own. Terms $150 per annum, without extra charge during vacations, or any deduction for absence. Inquiries from parents wishing to place a son in the country, under happy home influences, and moral and physical training judiciously adapted to the individual, will be forwarded if addressed Box No. 340, Post-Office, Hartford, Conn.

THE HUMBOLDT INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—ON THE GERMAN PLAN—Principals, Drs. RICHARDS and HENDAN, No. [illegible] 4th-av., near 16th-st., has just commenced its second quarter, with a full corps of instructors. Rare facilities are here furnished for acquiring French, German, Greek, Latin, Mathematics and the English branches, with Elocution, &c., &c.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC. No. 349 Broadway.—Second-class book-keepers may have special instruction, and learn DOLBEAR'S new system of double-entry in a few practical lessons, so as to become efficient accountants by Jan. 1. Private hours, without extra charge, reserved for students entered this day or evening.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—These essentials are thoroughly taught at PAINE'S No. 293 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 106 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies writing classes, $5. "As a splendid penman and skillful teacher, Col. Paine has no superior."—Newport News.

THE SECOND TERM Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, commenced Nov. 26, No. 4 West 37th-st., 1st door from 5th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York. No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars explaining time and terms can be had at the Academies.

627 BROADWAY.—Mme. and Mlle. EMMA SAUVAGEAU'S dancing academy, No. 627 Broadway, up stairs, open every day for private lessons; also, every evening, from 7½ to 10 o'clock, for practice. All the fashionable dances taught by Mlle. EMMA SAUVAGEAU. Single private lessons given. Terms moderate.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 85 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the Best Pianos.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $200 to $600. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.

HAINES BROTHERS,

Wareroom corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF PIANOS.—On account of sickness, must be sold THIS WEEK to close the concern, six splendid new instruments $100 less on each than the maker's prices for the same, perfect in tone and finish, with all modern improvements, by the best makers, fully warranted, at No. 60 Walker-st., four doors from Broadway.

W. OSBORNE & CO.

BACON & RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 309 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 421 Broadway, up stairs, solicit attention to their assortment of premium Piano-fortes, which are warranted in every respect; and, as an evidence of their excellence, have received the approval of the following artists: Anna Seguin, Paul Julien and August Gockel.

PIANOS.—J. CHICKERING'S (Boston) unrivaled Pianos, Bennett & Co's Celestial Pianos, Melodions, Music and Musical Instruments, of all kinds, will be sold for one month, at great bargains, by

A. P. HIGGINS, No. 300 Broadway, N/Y.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES, No. 385 BROADWAY.—These celebrated instruments are warranted in every respect, and cannot be surpassed in tone, touch or finish. Purchasers will do well to call and examine, at No. 385 Broadway.

PIANOS.—A fine assortment of 6¾ and 7 octave piano-fortes, warranted in all respects, low for cash, at No. 98 East 20th-st., near 3d-av. Those in want of a good instrument for the holidays will do well to call.

PIANOS.—Three beautiful 7-octave Piano-fortes, fine tone and finish, made of the best material and in the most substantial manner, will be sold low and warranted.

DAVID SMITH, No. 15 6th-av.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS—From the best makers, new and second hand, at great bargains, or for rent, with rent applied, if purchased.

S. T. GORDON, 297 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LOWELL LECTURES IN NEW-YORK.—Rev. Dr. DEWEY and Rev. Mr. MILBURN will deliver a part of their courses of Lectures given before the Lowell Institute in Boston this Winter, on MONDAY and *THURSDAY EVENINGS, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place*, beginning on THURSDAY, the 3d of January. The subjects of Dr. DEWEY'S Lectures will be: 1. Liberty. 2. Beauty. 3. Moses, the Lawgiver. 4. Saul of Tarsus, the preacher. 5. The Artists. 6. The Authors as Educators of the World.

Mr. MILBURN'S Subject—*Sketches of the Early History and Settlement of the Mississippi Valley.* 1. Explorers of the Great Valley—Romance—Religion—Ambition—Greed. 2. The Red Men and the War of Pontiac. 3. and 4. Cabin-homes of the Wilderness during the American Revolution. 5. Manna in the Wilderness, or the Old Preachers and their Preaching. 6. The Western Mind—Its Manifestations—Eloquence and Humor.

Course Tickets to be had at CROWEN'S Bookstore.

PRICE OF TICKETS FOR THE COURSE—For one person, $3 50; Gentleman and lady, $4; Gentleman and two ladies, $5.

O. U. A.—FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF IRONSIDE CHAPTER NO. 47, O. U. A.—Will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, 1855, at American Hall corner Broadway and Grand-st., exercises commencing at 8 o'clock precisely. Several eminent speakers are expected to be present. Members of the Order are requested to appear in regalia.

JOHN H. COLE, Sachem.

JAS. M. BAILEY, C. of the C.

LECTURE.—JOHN A. COLLINS, in response to the meeting of his personal and scientific friends, will deliver a special lecture on the *Geological Formations, Mineral Resources, and Agricultural Adaptations of the Golden State*, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVENING. Admittance 25 cts. Old course tickets received. Mr. COLLINS has spent five years in California.

J. E. SNODGRASS, Chairman Committee.

LADIES' FAIR.—The ladies of the Free Church of the Epiphany, will hold a fair for the benefit of said Church, in the basement of the same, 130 Stanton st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 19, 20 and 21, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. The attendance of all persons friendly to the object is respectfully invited.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FREE LECTURES.—Mr. J. K. FISHER will lecture THIS EVENING at the Institute Rooms, No. 1 Bowery. Subject—*Steam Carriages, and their applicability to common roads.* Mechanics and others interested are invited to attend. Admission free. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

W. GARNER, Secretary Lecture Com.

GAS AND WATER FIXTURES.

We can furnish 1,000 reliable references for the superiority of our gas-fittings, plumbing, and gas fixtures. Gas works erected in dwellings, villages, and cities.

JOHN JOHNSON & BRO., No. 111 East 19th-st.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Will hold its fiftieth annual meeting, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may then come before them, at the Astor House, on Saturday, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock M.

L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE SIGMA PHI will be held at the Everett House, (Union square,) on the 26th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M. Members of the different Chapters are earnestly requested to be present.

ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD and others, Committee.

FAIR.—The ladies of the Siloam Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. Freeman's,) will hold a Fair for the benefit of their Church in the Museum building, Brooklyn, corner of Fulton and Orange sts., opening on MONDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 24, and to continue four days. Entrance from Fulton-st. Admittance 12½ cents.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—SPECIAL NOTICE—The repairs to the down-town Office are completed, and books are delivered as usual.

GEORGE I. PARTRIDGE, Jr., Recording Secretary.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD, for sale purchasers, [illegible]

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. [illegible] through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are located from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management, farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton of cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveyance of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern markets, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments, the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 3d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information, accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,

Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE—The cottage-house owned and occupied by Mr. George Lewis, on South Orange-av., in the city of Newark, nearly new and in excellent order. It is built in modern style, with marble mantels throughout, bath-room, well arranged for hot and cold water, &c. It is 38 feet by 40, with an extension two-story kitchen, 16 by 22 feet. In the main house there are seventeen finished rooms, with a large number of closets, conveniently arranged. There is a good cellar under the whole, part of which is finished for a basement. From two to eighteen acres of good land will be sold with the house, as may suit the purchaser; also six acres of land nearly opposite the premises. Also 45 acres of land on the same avenue, about a mile from the above. For further information, or terms, which will be liberal, apply on the premises, or to DUNN & THOMPSON, Corner Market and Mulberry sts.

HOUSES FOR SALE—LOW, AND ON EASY TERMS.—Five first class, moderate size dwelling houses; one brown stone, 3-story and high basement, on 39th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., price $10,000; also, three, English basement, on 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., (would be traded for a farm unencumbered, or vacant lots in the City;) also, one 3-story and high basement, on 37th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. All of the above houses have every modern convenience, and are in perfect order.

SAMUEL EDDY, No. 66 Wall-st., [illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story house and store No. 583 Grand-st., with eight years' unexpired lease of lot. An excellent place for any kind of business. Apply to S. STURTEVANT, at E. BUCKMAN & Co.'s, No. 246 South-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The four years' lease, furniture, fixtures, and good will of a Hotel, located on the west side of the City, near the Hudson River, Erie, and Philadelphia railroad depôts, and California and Albany steamers, and now doing a first-rate business. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-HOUSES FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers at private sale, six first-class Dwelling-houses, either of which may be purchased at less than its actual value, viz.:

One on 23d-st., near 5th-av., nearly 30 feet wide, four stories, and built in the most particular manner for the owner's use.

Two on 17th-st., near Union-park, full size, four stories, finished in elegant style and replete with the modern conveniences.

One on Gramercy-Park, of extra width and superior construction.

One opposite Trinity Chapel, on 21st-st., just completed, full size, and of the most approved design.

One on 15th-st., near Union-park, full size, but not of very recent construction.

A large roomy house, with the modern improvements, and offered at the low price of $14,000.

The above properties are valued at from $14,000 to $35,000, and are well worthy the attention of parties seeking first-class residences.

The subscribers also offer for sale various other properties to which they invite the attention of buyers.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

THE PAPER MILL PROPERTY—At PITTSTON, RENSSELAER COUNTY, in this State, belonging to the late firm of Bunting & Foot, will, unless sooner disposed of at private sale, be sold by auction on the 15th day of January next, at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, under the direction of the subscriber, Receiver, appointed by the Superior Court of the City of New-York. The property consists of about 12½ acres of good land, a paper mill, with two engines, and other necessary machinery for the manufacture of printing paper; also, three dwelling-houses, with barn, &c. The property is situated about ten miles north from Troy, and about a mile from the village of Pittston. *There is a plankroad from Troy to within about two and a half miles of the premises.* Particulars will be given at the sale, and by the subscriber, personally, on inquiry at his office, No. 107 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York. There is now a mortgage on the property for $6,000, subject to which the sale will be made. *For the purchase money, over and above the said mortgage, ten per cent.* and the auctioneer's fees are to be paid at the time, and *of the balance, forty per cent. on the delivery of the deed*, and the residue may remain on bond and mortgage for two years, with interest at seven per cent., payable half yearly, which deed will be executed by the Receiver and the parties to this action, without covenants.—New-York, Nov. 26, 1855. PHILIP J. COZANS, Receiver, No. 107 Nassau-st.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—HOUSE FOR SALE.—A two-story frame house, nearly new, beautifully situated corner of two of the principal, but not most public, streets in the village, midway between Congress and Empire Springs, and very desirable, either as a Summer or permanent residence. Lot is 70 feet front by 150 deep, with an excellent barn. The owner being West, is desirous to sell. It is worth $5,000, but can be bought less now. For further information, apply to H. T. WALBRIDGE, Agent, Saratoga Springs.

DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE AND CITY LOTS FOR SALE.—The country seat formerly occupied by H. A. Stone, Esq., on 86th-st., Yorkville, between 1st and 2d avs., consisting of a large and convenient mansion and about 19 lots of ground, 11 of which are upon a 100 foot street, the main avenue to Hurlgate Ferry, with suitable out-buildings. The grounds are beautiful, and ornamented with fine trees. It is a grand locality for a public institution, or for any of the private charities of this City, being roomy, pleasant and salubrious. Favorable terms may be secured if applied for at once.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., will give their attention to buying, selling, and leasing every description of real estate. Parties having desirable property which they prefer to dispose of by private contract are requested to furnish particulars, printed forms for which purpose may be obtained at the office.

LARGE FACTORY AND VALUABLE WATER POWER FOR SALE—Situated on Bronx River, 10 miles from the City Hall, and near a depot; together with 20 acres (some fine building sites), a dwelling, blacksmith shop, barn, &c. Factory is three story, stone, 80 by 30 feet, and in perfect order, as well as every thing connected with it. The water covers 26 acres, from which a large crop of superior ice can be taken. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

CHEAPEST HOUSES.—In New-York or Brooklyn, for cash or half cash. A good three-story brick house, pleasantly situated near the South Ferry, in Brooklyn, for $3,000, worth $4,500; a good brick cottage in Fortieth-st., for $4,000. Inquire of D. P. TOWNSEND, No. 32 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 5 to 150 acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to [illegible] MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, third story.

RARE CHANCE.—A house and lot for sale, four story and basement, with all modern improvements, in 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. A small amount of money required down. Will be sold very cheap, if sold soon, and a perfect title given. Apply at No. 239 West 20th-st.

LEASE FOR SALE.—A good stand store with a lease for a term of years, in one of the best business quarters in the City, between Chambers and Fulton, College-place and Broadway. Rent very low. Possession can be taken immediately. For particulars apply to W. H. KNOEPEL, No. 110 Liberty-st., up stairs, between 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE LOW.—A dock with house and [illegible] acres of land on the Hudson River near Milton Landing and Milton Ferry Station. [illegible] For particulars address J. HANDLEY, Milton, Ulster Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE.

TWENTY-SECOND-STREET PROPERTY.—The purchaser of the Stone House, No. [illegible] 22d-st., having failed to comply with the terms of sale, it may be had at a bargain if applied for immediately.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—YONKERS.—Of [illegible] building lots. Apply to JOSEPH E. JENINGS, or MANN & [illegible], Yonkers.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A moderate-sized house for a small family, containing the modern improvements, situated between 14th and 40th sts., and 4th and 6th avenues; rent not to exceed $[illegible]. Possession to be given by April next. Address D. C., Box No. 1,055 Post-Office.

GOOD PAPER-MILL WANTED, ON A LEASE—With the privilege of purchase. One in the vicinity of New-York would be preferred. Address E. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO., No. 7 [illegible]

TO LET.

SHELL ROAD TO LET.—Sealed proposals will be received until Saturday, the 15th day of [illegible] o'clock M., for hiring the road of the Bushwick and Newtown Bridge and Turnpike Road Company, from Jan. 1, 1856, to May 1, 1859. Said road is located in the towns of Newtown and city of Brooklyn, and is the main Shell Road, thoroughfare from the latter place to Jamaica, Flushing, &c. Also to let, from May 1, 1856, to May 1, 1859, the Hotel near the bridge, on said road, to be rented as above. All communications will be addressed to the subscriber. [illegible] Secretary, Newtown, Dec. 7, 1855. Newtown, Queens County.

The time for receiving proposals is extended to Saturday the 22d inst.

REMOVAL.—GILEAD A. SMITH has removed to No. 32 William-st., in rear of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company. The suite of rooms lately occupied by him, No. 6 Wall-st., are to rent—suitable for a banker or Insurance Company. Apply as above, or to the Janitor, in the premises.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most convenient stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos. [illegible] and 25 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms, with steady power in the building, corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also in building cor. of [illegible]-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate to permanent tenants. Apply at No. 219 Pearl-st. (up stairs). THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 102 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND OFFICE.—For the purchase and sale of real estate at DUBUQUE, IOWA. Government lands purchased either by warrants or cash. The subscriber will keep constantly in the field a competent surveyor, who will give an accurate description of each piece of land he proposes to enter. To all wishing to enter lands, information will be cheerfully given. Land warrants bought and sold.

WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS,

Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Dubuque.

Refer to WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, EDWARD [illegible], FRED. H. WOLCOTT, JAMES T. [illegible], President Bank of the Republic, New-York; WM. E. SILL, President Bank of Geneva, Geneva, N. Y.; S. H. VAN PLANCK, [illegible] Bank, Rochester, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PATENT [illegible] by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, [illegible] and Commissioner of all the States, [illegible] Naturalized citizens [illegible] Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., [illegible] J. B. N.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, Albany, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, [illegible] must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department in the City of Albany, New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. [illegible] D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.—No. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums of $5 and less than $500, and 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and upward. All moneys deposited on or before the 20th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

C. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER H. TITUS, Pres.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—[illegible]-av., corner 4th-st., for the benefit of all classes of persons.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed, on deposits from $1 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

ISAAC SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—[illegible] Warren-st., New-York, next to the cor. of Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.

WILLIAM M. PULLIS, [illegible] Vice President.

M. D. VAN PELT, [illegible]

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,

Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND [illegible] per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)

CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds (Water Loan.)

CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.

CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.

CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. [illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICE to the Bondholders of the Mansfield and Sandusky City, Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark, and Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Companies:—

[illegible] held here in July last, have obtained from the Court in Ohio a further extension of time to Jan. 1, 1856, to complete the proposed arrangement; and the undersigned Bondholders who have not signed the agreement are desired to do so prior to that date, and to send in their names, with the amounts they hold, giving a description of the Bonds, that the holders may be known to the Committee. Any information in regard to the progress being made, can be had on application to E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 31 Pearl-st.

$1,500 WANTED—For a short time, for the use of which a liberal compensation will be paid, and a chattel mortgage on furniture to the amount of $4,000. The inducements in this case are seldom to be met with. Parties having the money may address OPPORTUNITY, Times Office.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD STOCK regularly bought and sold by [illegible] WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by E. C. CROMMELIN, No. 16 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 18 Broadway, New-York, Dec. [illegible], 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Semi-Annual Dividend has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, of three per cent. of the Capital Stock of this Company, and also an additional dividend of three per cent. (being six per cent.) on that portion denominated "Preferred Stock," payable at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st January, to persons being Stockholders on the day the Transfer Books are closed.

The Transfer Books shall be closed ten days next preceding the day the dividend is made payable. By order of the Board. M. F. CARRYL, President.

J. H. MOULIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND GRAND-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the first day of December next. The transfer book will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment.

A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. [illegible], 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of December next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d to the 30th inst. inclusive. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner Park-place.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of six (6) per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 2d January next.

WILLIAM JAFFRAY, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 4, 1855.

MECHANICS' BANK DIVIDEND.—The Mechanics' Bank of the City of New-York has this day declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable [illegible] The transfer book will be closed till that day.

G. DANFORTH, Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 18, 1855.

NOTICE.—The interest due Jan. 1, 1856, in the City of New-York, on the California 7 per cent. Civil Fund Bonds, will be paid on and after that date by [illegible] JOHN COOK, Jr., No. [illegible] Broadway.

INSTITUTE FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE—No. 334 Clinton-place, S. M. ELLIOTT, M. D. [illegible]

100,000 HORNS.—The [illegible] Association, of the City of New-York, are prepared to enter into contract for the delivery of 100,000 Horns from City slaughtered cattle the current year, commencing Jan. 1, 1856. Apply at the office of the [illegible] of 1st-av. and 18th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

CONTINUATION SALE OF PARISIAN FANCY GOODS. [illegible] will sell THIS DAY [illegible] the stock of a Broadway [illegible] offered to the public, and every way suitable [illegible] French decorated China dinner, tea and dessert services [illegible] vegetable dishes, colognes [illegible] with a general assortment of every kind of rich porcelain [illegible] a first-class establishment. [illegible] fine cut-glass ware of the Brooklyn Flint Glass Company manufactory, who have received the [illegible] in London, Paris, and the World's Fair in New-York [illegible] goblets, champagnes, hocks, wines, pitchers, sugar jugs, fruit bowls, preserve dishes, &c., with the finest assortment of glass ware ever offered at public sale. [illegible] bronzes [illegible] the most superb and valuable collection of bronzes ever offered in this country, imported by the Parisian Artistic Bronze Company, who obtained the highest medals in London, Dublin, Paris, [illegible] at the World's Fair in New-York. [illegible] entirely new style [illegible] warranted [illegible] of the first quality.

[illegible] NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF THE BALANCE OF STOCK OF [illegible] WORTH OF CARPETS.—Great and Peremptory sale, without reserve, at Auction.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on FRIDAY, Dec. 21, at [illegible] o'clock, at No. 161 Bowery, three doors above [illegible] worth of superb carpets, oil-cloths, druggets, rugs, mats, &c., comprising the entire stock of a carpet dealer at the above spacious warerooms. The stock comprises every large assortment of elegant velvet, tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, all of the choicest fabrics, qualities and grades, mostly imported expressly for this house. Also, oil-cloths, mats, druggets, rugs, and every other article appertaining to the carpet business, all of which will be sold without reserve, [illegible] in order to close up the concern. This is a rare opportunity for carpet dealers, hotel and boarding-house keepers, and others that may be in want of any of the above goods, to supply themselves, as the sale will be continued until the entire stock is disposed of, and offers inducements to ready to be met with. The goods are now ready for examination. Catalogues on morning of sale. Terms cash, bankable money for all sums under $300; over that approved indorsed paper at three months. For further particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, Dec. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the extensive cabinet warerooms of Mr. Wm. Simpson, No. [illegible] Bowery—HOUGHTON & MELLOR will sell as above the entire manufactured stock of richly carved and plain cabinet furniture, all of which is made in the most substantial manner, and consists of rosewood, mahogany, oak, and black walnut parlor, chamber, drawing, dining-room, and basement furniture, in great variety; 20 rosewood parlor suites, 20 rich carved [illegible] richly carved library and secretary book-cases, etageres, [illegible] mahogany tête-à-têtes, easy and Voltaire chairs, spring-seat reception do., Turkish and [illegible] covered in costly brocade and satin; solid [illegible] bureaus and washstands, corner [illegible] cabinets, oak, walnut, and mahogany extension dining tables, 14 feet long; wardrobes, bookstands, side-tables, and fancy work tables; children's chairs, rockers, divans, footstools, piano stools, together with an endless variety of articles in the furniture line. The stock amounts to over $30,000, and is well worthy the attention of the trade, country merchants, hotel proprietors, and those about furnishing first-class houses. The goods are now on exhibition. Catalogues on morning of sale. Goods can be packed for shipping on the premises, at a reasonable charge.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on THURSDAY, 20th, and FRIDAY, 21st December, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., at the rooms formerly occupied by the National Academy of Design, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., a rare and valuable collection of pictures, consisting of nearly 200 original specimens of the works of celebrated artists, both ancient and modern, selected and imported from various cabinets and studios in Europe, by Mr. J. P. Beaumont, and containing pictures by Wouverman, Berghem, Teniers, Palamedes, Tintoretto, Mazzuola, Paul Bril, &c., &c., as also of modern artists of the Dusseldorf, Belgian, and other schools, as well as fine works by Huntington and the late Gilbert Stuart, whose fame stands so high in this country. They may be examined on MONDAY, the 17th inst., from 9 till 5 o'clock, and daily till sale, which, for the convenience of purchasers residing up town, will take place at 7½ P. M. The rooms will be lighted on WEDNESDAY EVENING until 10 P. M. Catalogues will be ready on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall and No. 3 New-sts.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ENTIRE STOCK OF A BROADWAY DEALER IN SUPERIOR FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.—To be sold at auction TO-DAY, Dec. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms of James B. Cook, Esq., No. 654 Broadway, [illegible] This stock embraces parlor suites of rosewood [illegible] covered in rich brocade [illegible] wardrobes, secretary and library book cases, etageres, sideboards, corner stands [illegible] dining tables, chairs, rockers, sofas, lounges [illegible] and sofa tables, hall stands [illegible] and every article usually found in a first-class Broadway [illegible]. The whole to be positively sold to the highest bidder, to make room for Spring stock. [illegible] The above may be examined [illegible] day previous to sale.

HENRY T. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, MIRRORS, &c.—ON SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] next door to the Hungerford Hotel, HENRY T. LEEDS & CO. will sell as above, all the entire but elegant furniture contained in the above six-story house, consisting of one rosewood piano-forte, fully warranted; also, rosewood and mahogany furniture, of every variety found in a first-class boarding house, [illegible] crockery, oil-paintings, mirrors, &c., together with a great variety of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The above goods will be sold without reserve as the house is being converted into part of the Hungerford Hotel.

ELIAS COOMBS, Auctioneer.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL SELL THIS MORNING, Dec. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the large and spacious salesroom No. [illegible] Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, to the highest bidder, without any reserve, to close consignments for the year, a rich and large assortment of household furniture, fancy chairs, baskets, silver-plated ware, inlaid work-tables, corner racks, book-racks, and furniture of all kinds, both rich and plain, and many articles suitable for holiday presents. Also, an invoice of rich jewelry—gold hunting and other watches, rings, lockets, bracelets, pencil cases, porte monnaies, &c., &c., all of which will be sold as above, by WARD & CO., No. 66 Nassau-st.

JAMES CUSHING, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF BRANDIES, WINES, LIQUORS, FURNITURE, &c., AT AUCTION.—JAMES CUSHING, Auctioneer, Office No. 259 Broadway, will sell at public auction, on the premises, in 11th-av., near 46th-st., on THIS DAY, (Friday, Dec. 21,) at 12 o'clock M., all the goods, chattels, &c., of the late widow Lyons, which may there remain unsold, consisting of brandies, wines, liquors, barrels, coal, bedsteads, tables, &c., &c. By order of

FRANCIS CROSSAN, DANIEL DRADDY, } Executors.

WM. E. ROBINSON, Attorney, No. 257 Broadway.

HENRY T. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY HENRY T. LEEDS & CO.—THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock precisely, at the salesroom No. 23 Beekman-st., continuation of administrator's sale of Furs, consisting of a great variety of real Russia fitches, Russia sable, stone marten, French sable, Canadian mink, mountain marten, real ermine, chinchilla capes, victorines, muffs, cuffs, &c. Also, a great variety of robes, viz: Rocky Mountain wolf, bear, genet and wildcat lap and sleigh robes; also, gents' collars, gloves, fur caps, &c.—by far the richest assortment offered this season.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF NEW ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, without reserve to close consignments.—TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 111 Nassau-st., near Beekman, comprising, in part, rosewood and mahogany parlor suites in brocatel, plush, figured plush and hair cloth, library and secretaries, bookcases, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, centre, side and sofa tables, bedsteads, extension dining-tables, sofas, lounges, rockers, chairs, etageres, enameled chamber suites, mattresses, palliasses, bolsters and pillows, oval and pier mirrors, silver-plated ware, &c. Catalogues now ready.

TOBIAS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

FURS, &c., &c.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] Nassau-st. Invoices that must be closed, consisting of Fitch and Mountain Marten Victorines and Cuffs, Lynx Caps and Cuffs, gent's Vests and Cuffs, Broadcloth Cloak, Gold Watch, Porte monnaies,—after which, Furniture, Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Silver-plated Ware, Fancy Goods adapted for the Holidays. At 12 o'clock precisely, a superior rosewood Pianoforte.

N. B.—Invoices of the above articles in large variety are constantly received from importers, manufacturers, &c., disposed to sacrifice, giving the public in want the benefit of saving and making money.

EDGAR A. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF FURNITURE, PLATED WARE, PAINTINGS, &c., &c.—By FRANKLIN & NICHOLS, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., THIS MORNING, 21st inst., will be sold without reserve to pay advances and close accounts before the 1st of January, a large lot of new and second-hand house furnishing articles, embracing everything in the line; also, plated ware, glass ware, paintings, parlor, dining-room, chamber and hall furniture, chandeliers, fancy goods, &c., &c. For particulars see Herald.

LOTS! LOTS!—GREAT SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, at AUCTION, on CHRISTMAS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 25, in the city of Paterson, N. J., at Passaic Falls. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., on the ground. The lots are on the heights at Passaic Falls, overlooking the city, and only a few minutes' walk to all the principal factories. They vary in size from 25 feet front, and run up to 200 feet deep, and many of the plots contain near one acre of land, and beautifully studded by forest trees. The streets and avenues are all graded, and, on the whole, offer unusual inducements to capitalists for investment.

For further particulars, apply to C. S. VAN WAGONER, Civil Engineer, Paterson; J. T. MOULTON, No. 3 Nassau-st., where maps can be obtained, and terms of sale made known; or of GARRET VAN WAGONER, Auctioneer.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office Nos. 35 and 36 Wall-st. [illegible] great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; [illegible] Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Loan [illegible] Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

THE SALE OF THE BEAUMONT COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.—At the rooms formerly occupied by the National Academy of Design, No. 663 Broadway, will be continued by E. H. LUDLOW THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Catalogues can be had at the rooms, or at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SALE OF FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 21 and 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 8 Pine-st., Parian marble groups and figures; Grape-gatherers, Seasons, Cupid, Fishermen, &c.; tulip and lily vases; butter-coolers, Cupid-pitchers, card-receivers; elegant bronze and ormolu clocks, with candelabras, candlesticks, and groups to match; superb bronze groups; Fisher-boys, Lute-player, hunting subjects; bronze figures and statuettes; paper-stands, inkstands, paper-clips; bronze animals, clock-stands, horses, hounds, &c.; elegant ormolu candelabras and candlesticks, supported by China groups and figures; French China vases, elegantly painted and decorated, of various styles and patterns; medallion vases, with artistic paintings of great beauty; China figures and groups; superb pair China vases, three feet high—cost $300; colognes and card-baskets, richly engraved; silver-plated tea and coffee sets; urns, massive waiters, castors—cigar, cake and bread baskets; wine-coolers, liquor-frames, butter-tubs, salts, toast-racks, card-baskets, &c.; papier maché and ebony workboxes, glove do., centre and work tables; folios, jewel-boxes, inkstands, chessboards, Chinese enameled vases, lacquered workboxes, dressing-cases, superb carved ivory Chinese pagoda; gutta-percha and papier maché figures, wax dolls, alabaster boxes, inkstands, hearth-brushes.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 37 Dey-st.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, WALNUTS, SOAP, CURRANTS.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 37 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich, cigars, raisins, teas, coffee, cheese, figs, sweet oil, pickles, prunes, champagne, tobacco, crockery, hardware, knives, forks, block-tin basins, fry-pans, saws, shovels, planes, shirt-collars, overcoats, cloaks, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—On SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 19 Nassau-st. An elegant barouche carriage extension, four seats, perfectly new, having been used but a few times, and made to order by one of the best makers. It is in perfect order, and sold only as the present owner is leaving the City. Can be seen in front of store on morning of sale.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—THIS DAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock, noon, JAMES CUSHING, auctioneer, will sell at public auction in 11th-av., near 46th-st., the goods and chattels of Widow Lyons, recently deceased, consisting of brandies, wines, liquors, coal, furniture, &c. By order of

FRANCIS CROSSAN, DANIEL DRADDY, } Executors.

WM. E. ROBINSON, Attorney, No. 257 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship ALABAMA, GEORGE R. SCHENCK, Commander, Will leave New-York for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah $25; for Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $2. Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

The steamer KNOXVILLE, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, will succeed the above, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.

INLAND ROUTE TO CHARLESTON, AUGUSTA, SAVANNAH, NEW-ORLEANS, FROM NORFOLK.—Time to Norfolk 24 hours. Through tickets to Weldon, N. C. Passengers going South from New-York, by taking the large commodious side-wheel steamships ROANOKE or JAMESTOWN, on WEDNESDAY or SATURDAY AFTERNOON, from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st., arrive in Norfolk next afternoon, where they will find a continuous line of railroads extending through the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, &c., affording a speedy, safe and comfortable communication as far South as Mobile, by the Great Southern Mail Line. Passage fare, stateroom included, to Norfolk, $8. Steerage, $4. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANT, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN will leave for the above places on SATURDAY next, Dec. 22, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 13, North River. No freight will be taken for Petersburg, but passengers will be forwarded there by Railroad from City Point as usual. Freight for Norfolk and Petersburg can be shipped by the ROANOKE every WEDNESDAY. Passage fare, stateroom included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Steerage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—The United States Mail steamship CAHAWBA, J. D. BULLOCH, Commander, will begin to receive freight on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, and sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, at 3 P. M. precisely, from her pier, No. 27 N. R., foot of Robinson-st. LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., No. 31 Broadway.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the dépôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

INSURANCE.

NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 7 Wall-st.—At an election held on the 3d inst. the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

David S. Manners,	Charles Shields,	A. H. Wallis,
Francis Many,	John Westfall,	Wm. F. Bearns,
Peter Duryee,	Claus Doscher,	Henry Lacey,
Henry A. Boorman,	James G. Powers,	James Harrison,
John C. Kohlsaat,	John Wheaton,	Sidney Cornell,
William T. Hall,	Leander Darling,	Nich's D. Herder,
Andrew Hoogland,	Wm. L. Wallace,	Elijah Fisher,
Hern'n H. Brunges,	James S. Bearns,	H. H. Kattenhorn,
Herm'n Lohmeyer,	R. C. Korner,	Francis Boltins,
Henry J. Boers,	John H. Drake,	J. H. Imbusch.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID S. MANNERS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11 1855.

No. 146 BROADWAY, Dec., 1855.

NOTICE TO ALL WHO ARE CONTEMPLATING LIFE INSURANCE.—MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The second triennial division of the Manhattan Life Insurance will be made on the 1st of January, 1857, and as none can participate in such dividend unless insured more than one year, it is highly important that application for insurance be made before the 1st January proximo.

The highly favorable condition of the Company renders it very probable that a handsome dividend will be allotted.

Applications made during the present month will date as of this year. N. D. MORGAN, President.

G. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Receiver states, for the advisement of parties concerned, that he has concluded an arrangement for the purpose of reassuring outstanding policies with the Equitable Insurance Company of London, through their agency at Jersey City, subject to the approval of the Supreme Court, to whom application will be made for this purpose, at Special Term, to be held in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of December, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and that any person having any objection to offer, will present them to the Receiver, at his office, or to the Court at said time.—Dec. 19, 1855.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WEBSTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The stock books of this Company being incomplete, it is important to the interest of all holders of stock in the said Company—and they are requested immediately to present their Certificates of Stock, with the name and residence of the owner, for registry, to the undersigned, Receiver of the said Company, at his Office, No. 33 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1855. U. B. BREWSTER.

TO THE POLICY-HOLDERS OF THE WEBSTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The record of outstanding Policies issued by this Company being incomplete, the holders of unexpired Policies are requested to present the same, for registry and cancellation, or reinsurance, without delay, to the undersigned, Receiver of the said Company, at his Office, No. 33 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1855. U. B. BREWSTER.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE WEBSTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—All persons having claims against the said Company are requested to present the same, with the proper vouchers, to the undersigned, Receiver of the said Company, at his Office, No. 33 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1855. U. B. BREWSTER.

OILS AND PAINTS.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns brilliantly, and lasts as long as Sperm. Will not gum machinery, and is an A No. 1 Oil, and so pronounced by Engineers and others, who have used it for many years. For sale, in barrels 30 to 40 gallons each, by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, Nov. 22, 1855.

TAXES, 1855.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That one per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid, and that a further addition of one per cent. will be made on the 15th day of December. Notice is also hereby given, that on the 1st day of January next, interest will be added on all taxes then remaining unpaid, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the 2d day of September, 1855.

HARVEY HART, Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York, at the Capitol at Albany, on the 3d of January next, for pardon of WILLIAM LAYTON, who was convicted of highway robbery at the January term of the Court of Sessions in the City of New-York, in the year 1855.—Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1855.

CHARLOTT LAYTON.

AMERICAN BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—No. 281 Grand-st., corner of Orchard, where can be found a large assortment of Ladies', Misses' and children's gaiters, buttoned boots and shoes of all kinds, of good quality and at low prices. JOEL SAMMIS.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY.

SUFFERERS FROM CUTANEOUS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES.

Chapped hands and skin should at once resort to this valuable medicine, which will speedily relieve the worst symptoms of these distressing complaints, and in a brief period complete a radical cure. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 126 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS—TRY THIS.—Thousands are saved every year from a dreadful death by the only sure and safe cure in the known world. To every person of common judgment it must be evident that DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP is the most certain and effective cure of private disease. In addition to the wonderful cures it has been known to perform, the very circumstances of there being so many who have vainly endeavored to break down its popularity, is an undeniable proof of its wonderful virtues. The victims of the quack doctors should consider this medicine as their only lifepreserver, rescuing them from the fangs of disease, in which many have been brought to the brink of the grave, and by using one vial only have been restored. HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, 3 Division-st. Price $1 per vial.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., Sundays excepted. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations. W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition; 249 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 3 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 649 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

DR. HUNTER.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of whom he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Monitor of Health.*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M to 8 P.M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT.—No 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. T. C. THOMPSON'S ANTISEPTIC AND AROMATIC TOOTH SOAP effectually removes animalculæ, fetid matter, tartar, &c., gives a brilliant white smooth polish to the teeth, heals and hardens diseased gums, purifies the breath and leaves a pleasant aromatic flavor in the mouth. Sold in drug and fancy stores generally.

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER.—Spread on Canton flannel, cured Judge Birdsall of a painful neuralgic rheumatism; nothing equal to them for pains, bruises, rheumatism, weak lungs, &c. Physicians recommend them. Made only by R. B. NEWMAN, M. D., No. 309 Hudson-st., and for sale by druggists generally. Price 12½ cents.

CHAPPED HANDS AND SALT RHEUM.—Sufferers from the above complaints will find by wearing INDIA RUBBER GLOVES an efficacious and speedy cure for the same. For sale at all Rubber stores and at the dépôt, No. 26 John-st., up stairs, New-York.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 88 Water-st.

COAL.—Go to No. 38 Broadway, for good quality of Coal, if you wish it delivered in Brooklyn, Jersey City, or New-York, at low rates. BENJAMIN & CO., No. 38 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE, COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, TO TAKE EFFECT MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland, 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at [illegible] M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 8:30 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND ACCOM. TRAINS.

At 9:15 A. M. for Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 5:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—NOTE CHANGES FROM BILL OF Dec. 3.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT FOR ALBANY, TROY AND THE WEST.—NOTE CHANGES PARTICULARLY OF TRAINS STOPPING AT WAY STATIONS—Ticket Offices: City Hall Station, corner White and Centre sts., Broome-st., and 26th-st. in 4th-av. On and after MONDAY, Dec. 17, trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:

GOING NORTH:

Leave City Hall Station, 7 A. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, 109th-st., Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham.

Leave corner White and Centre sts., 8 A. M. Mail train for Albany, stopping at Harlem, Williams' Bridge, and all stations north.

Leave City Hall Station, 9 A. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, 92d-st., 109th-st., Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham.

Leave City Hall Station, 12 M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations [illegible] where tickets are sold.

Leave City Hall Station, 2:15 P. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham.

Leave City Hall Station, 3:15 P. M. Dover Plains train, stopping at all stations where tickets are sold. Way passengers going north will take this train to Dover Plains.

Leave corner White and Centre sts., 4 P. M. Way Express for Albany, stopping at Harlem, Williams' Bridge, White Plains, and all stations above as designated on Time Table.

Leave City Hall Station, 4:30 P. M. White Plains train, stopping at Yorkville, 109th-st., and all stations where tickets are sold.

Leave City Hall Station, 5:30 P. M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations where tickets are sold.

Leave City Hall Station, 6:15 P. M. White Plains train, stopping at Yorkville, 109th-st., and all stations where tickets are sold.

Leave City Hall Station, 8 P. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at all stations where tickets are sold.

Leave City Hall Station, 11:20 P. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, 109th-st., Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham. Two evenings in a week—Wednesday and Saturday.

GOING SOUTH.

5 A. M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations where tickets are sold.

6 A. M. Dover Plains train, stopping at all stations north and at Fordham.

6:40 A. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Fordham, Morrisania, Melrose, Mott Haven, Harlem, 109th-st., 92d-st. and Yorkville.

7:15 A. M. White Plains train, stopping at 109th-st. and all stations where tickets are sold.

10:05 A. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Fordham, Morrisania, Melrose, Mott Haven, Harlem, 109th-st. and Yorkville.

Leave Albany at 9:15; 10:20 A. M. Way Mail from Chatham, stopping at all stations north and at Williams' Bridge.

1:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Fordham, Morrisania, Melrose, Mott Haven, Harlem, 109th-st. and Yorkville.

3 P. M. White Plains train, stopping at 109th-st., and all stations where tickets are sold. Passengers by this train will be landed at 26th-st. station only.

Leave Albany at 3; 4:30 P. M. Albany Way Express train from Chatham, stopping at all stations north and at Williams' Bridge, as designated on Time-table.

6:15 P. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Fordham, Morrisania, Melrose, Mott Haven, Harlem, 109th-st. and Yorkville.

6:45 P. M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations where tickets are sold.

8:35 P. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at all stations where tickets are sold two evenings in a week—Wednesday and Saturday.

8 A. M. Mail Train connects at Chatham with train for Albany, Troy and the West; also with trains for North Adams, Pittsfield, and the eastern towns generally. Returning, leave Albany at 9:15 A. M., and arrive in New-York at 3:30 P. M.

4 P. M. Albany Express connects at Chatham with train for Albany, Troy and the West, arriving at Albany at 11:15 P. M. in time for New-York Central train for the west and Troy. Returning, leave Albany at 3 P. M., and Chatham at 4:30 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 9:45 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.—ONLY TWO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.—6:30 A. M. from 27th-st., Passenger and Milk train for Millerton, stopping at all stations; 9:30 A. M. from 27th-st., Passenger train for White Plains, stopping at all stations. 5:30 A. M. train from Millerton, stopping at all stations, and arrive in New-York at 11:35 A. M.; 3:30 P. M. train from White Plains, stopping at all stations, and arrive in New-York at 5 P. M.

COMMUTATION TICKETS ARE GOOD FOR ALL TRAINS STOPPING.—All trains from City Hall Station will land and receive passengers at Canal-st., Bowery and Broome-st., Astor-place, 17th and 26th sts. Express trains from dépôt corner of White and Centre sts., will land and receive passengers at Broome and 26th sts. only.

The regular Freight train leaves at 6 A. M., the Way Freight train between New-York and White Plains at 12 M.

Freight received for stations north of White Plains, at the dépôt corner of Centre and White sts., and 26th-st., 4th-av., until 5 P. M.

Freight received for stations south of White Plains, at the dépôt corner of Centre and White sts., until 5 P. M., and 26th-st., 4th-av., until 10½ A. M.

The freight received at Centre-st. dépôt for stations south of White Plains will not be forwarded until the following day.

Freight for Albany received daily until 5 P. M., at dépôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York.

J. NOTTINGHAM, Superintendent, Office, No. 1 Centre-st.

W. J. CAMPELL, Ass't Sup. & Gen. Fght. Agent, Office, 32d-st. Station.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1855.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 2:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.) via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, one Express Train at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, *Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York* at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 2:58 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.

I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. Daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 8:30 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M. For Hudson 3:30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 12:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4:20 and 9 P. M. For Dobbs' Ferry at 7:15 and 11 A. M. The Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Peekskill and Hudson Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., at 12 M. $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours—fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.—fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.—fare $1 75.

IRA BLISS, Agent.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 26, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 A. M.; for Easton, at 7:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:30 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, No. 1 Centre-st. TRYON-ROW, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1855.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The 11:20 P. M. Williams' Bridge train South, and 11:20 P. M. North, will run every evening during the Holidays, (Sunday's excepted,) commencing Dec. 24, to and including Jan. 1, 1856.

J. NOTTINGHAM, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6½, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the CARS at Hunter's Point, (opposite 34th-st.,) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this Line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Eldridge. ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra sized staterooms $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, Nov. 28.....1855	Saturday, Dec. 1.....1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12.....1855	Saturday, Dec. 15.....1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26.....1855	Saturday, Dec. 29.....1855
Saturday, Jan. 5.....1856	Saturday, Jan. 12.....1856
Saturday, Jan. 19.....1856	Wednesday, Jan. 23.....1856
Saturday, Feb. 2.....1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6.....1856
Saturday, Feb. 16.....1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20.....1856
Saturday, Mar. 1.....1856	Wednesday, Mar. 5.....1856
Saturday, Mar. 15.....1856	Wednesday, Mar. 19.....1856
Saturday, Mar. 29.....1856	Wednesday, Apr. 2.....1856
Saturday, Apr. 12.....1856	Wednesday, Apr. 16.....1856
Saturday, Apr. 26.....1856	Wednesday, Apr. 30.....1856
Saturday, May 10.....1856	Wednesday, May 14.....1856
Saturday, May 24.....1856	Wednesday, May 28.....1856
	Wednesday, June 11.....1856

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY, & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT, & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

NOTICE.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang. PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon. ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone. AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head. Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Dec. 5.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Dec. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1856.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1856.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

The public are respectfully informed that it is intended to resume, early in February, 1856, the WEEKLY sailings of the steamships of the Company from the United States to Liverpool. The steamers will thereafter be dispatched every WEDNESDAY as formerly, to Liverpool, from New-York and from Boston alternately.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	*Emerald Isle*, new,	*Edward Stanley*,
Albion, new,	*Cambria*, new,	*Shamrock*, new,
Driver, new,	*Dreadnought*, new,	*Queen of Clippers*, n.
Northampton, new,	*Constantine*, new,	*City of Brooklyn*, n.
Wm. Tapscott,	*Benjamin Adams*,	*Empire*,
Arctic,	*Antarctic*,	*Rappahannock*,
Progress,	*Andrew Foster*,	*Charles Buck*,
St. Louis,	*Galena*,	*Forest King*,
Chimborazo,	*Philanthropist*,	*Richard Morse*,
Roberts,	*Houghton*,	*Glance*,
Kossuth,	*Continent*,	*Centurion*,
Hebe,	*Conewa*,	*Constellation*,
Compromise,	*New-Hampshire*,	*R. Z.*,
Underwriter,	*West Point*,	*Adriatic*,
A. Z.,	*Racer*,	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	*Southampton*,	*Northumberland*,
Ocean Queen,	*Hendrick Hudson*,	*Palestine*,
Devonshire,	*Margaret Evans*,	*American Eagle*.

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to WM. TAPSCOTT & CO., St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:

EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURGH...Saturday, 26th January, at 12 o'clock, M.
NEW-YORK...Saturday.
GLASGOW...Saturday.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 29 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of Passage—First Cabin.....$130
Price of Passage—Second Cabin.....75

Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, 10th.

For freight or passage, apply to M. LIVINGSTON, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—SAILS ON SATURDAY, Dec. 22—the clipper packet ship *Roscius*, 2,500 tons. For cabin, second cabin or steerage passage on this noble ship, apply on board, at Pier No. 14, foot Wall-st., or to THOS. C. ROCHE, No. 83 South-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—50 pounds of Baggage Free—all over, 10 cents per pound.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, via NICARAGUA—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route.—The splendid steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,500 tons burden,) Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, Dec. 24, connecting with the steamship CORTES, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the Isthmus is entirely free from disease, and that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased. Peace has been made between the contending parties, and not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended. For information or passage apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

REDUCED PRICES.—50 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—10 cents per pound on excess. Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad. No extra expenses. Meals on the Isthmus free for steerage passengers. Through for California via Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and fast steamship EMPIRE CITY, Capt. HENRY WINDLE.

Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. T. WATKINS, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco.

The public are informed that P. M. S. CO. always have ONE or MORE EXTRA STEAMERS lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or mails.

For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE CO.—No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1855.—The Interest Coupons, due Jan. 1, 1856, on the City of Stockton (Cal.) 10 per cent. Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at our office.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.—No. 124 Broadway.—For California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands. Freight, parcels and letters will be dispatched per steamers *Empire City*, via Panama, SATURDAY, 29d, and *Northern Light*, via Nicaragua, MONDAY, 24th. Freight received until 12; small parcels, &c., until 1½ o'clock.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE BOND PEARSON, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 6 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 30, 1855. [illegible]

ISAAC GREEN PEARSON, Administrator.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF [illegible] SEVENTH-STREET, where not already opened, [illegible] within the new Central Park, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to GEORGE B. SMITH, our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 3 Tryon-Row, in this City, on or before the 10th day of January, 1856.

Second.—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 10th day of January, 1856.

Third.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our Report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856.

Fourth.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All that area or district of land bounded on the northwest by the easterly line of the Third-avenue, on the southeast by the East River, on the northeast by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-eighth-street, and on the southwest by the centre line of the block between [illegible] street and Sixty-sixth-street. And also all that area or district of land bounded on the southeast by the westerly line of the Eighth-avenue, on the northwest [illegible] by the Hudson River Railroad and partly by the Hudson River, on the northeast by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-eighth-street, and on the southwest by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-sixth-street.

Fifth.—That our Report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said Report be confirmed.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1855.

GEO. B. SMITH, CLARENCE D. SACKETT, MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD, } Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-FOURTH-STREET, from the Hudson River to the East River, (except such parts as lay within the boundaries of the Central Park,) in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN NATHAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 51 Chambers-street, (second-story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 17th day of January, 1856.

Second.—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 20th day of January, 1856.

Third.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856.

Fourth.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land situated in the said City, between the line of the East River, and the easterly line or side of the [illegible] and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of [illegible] to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof. And also all those other pieces or parcels of land situated in said City, between the westerly line or side of the Eighth-avenue and the line of the Hudson River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of Sixty-fourth-street to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof.

Fifth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in said City, on Saturday, the 23d day of February, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JONATHAN NATHAN, J. G. HOWARD, J. W. ALLEN, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1855.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ALEXANDER WHILLDIN against WILLIAM BAIRD.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 15 Wall-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of eight hundred and thirty-two dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest from [illegible] besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 5, 1855.

J. O. & J. J. HALSTED, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the above-mentioned Clerk's Office Nov. 5, 1855.

J. O. & J. J. HALSTED, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

n16-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS AUSTIN against JESSE BROWNE, LYDIA P. PERRY, WILLIAM C. PERRY, DANIEL PERRY, WILLIAM BORDEN, JACOB MILLER and ISAAC SHAURMAN.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 7th day of November, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 22 William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 7, 1855.

WATERS & CUSHMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

n16-law6wF*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—In the matter of the petition of JOHN B. STRATTON, of Brooklyn, Kings County, an insolvent debtor—notice first published Nov. 16, 1855; creditors to appear before the County Judge of Kings County, at his chambers in the City Hall, of the city of Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 4, 1856, at 10 A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the property of said insolvent should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts.—Dated Nov. 15, 1855.

INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Insolvent, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

n16-law10wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of Herman B. Dawson, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. A. SCHELLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of C. VOM BAUR & CO., No. 6 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 18, 1855.

E. AUGUSTUS STERNBERG, GOODWIN LOUREY, JOHN S. JENNESS, } Executors.

o19-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ADALIZA SCHENCK, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his residence, No. 24 [illegible] st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated June 27, 1855.

STEPHEN HASBROUCK, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ANN HOUSTON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the office of ALEXANDER McCUE, No. 6 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 7th day of January next.—Dated July 3, 1855.

jy6-law6mF* ROBERT SLIMMON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD T. MULLIGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office in Forty-second-street, at the Second-avenue Railroad Office, near the Second-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1855.

WILLIAM COLEMAN, Administrator.

au24-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY A. BRADY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. [illegible] Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of April next.—Dated Oct. 16, 1855.

o19-law6mF* WILLIAM MITCHELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK DUNNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN B. FLANAGAN, No. 10 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 27, 1855.

JAMES FLANAGAN, EDWARD REILEY, } Executors.

o5-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL T. ENGLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store No. 174 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of May next.—Dated New-York, November 14, 1855.

HIRAM OSTRANDER, Executor.

n16-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHIAS L. ANDERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of C. H. ROVER, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next.—Dated New-York, July 28, 1855.

GEORGE E. POWELL, [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

Colored Convention.

[illegible]

This Convention held its fourth session yesterday, [illegible], President, in the Chair. Rev. J. T. Raymond, who is partially blind, having been led to the platform, opened the proceedings of the Convention with prayer, after which the following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Convention:

Whereas, The Almighty Creator has ordained a certain plan and course for man in this life, whose sphere and aims are as well man's highest good and happiness as the glory of the Creator, and has also endowed him with capacity equal to the aim before him; and

Whereas, Any and all disabilities, whether in mind or body, mental or physical, by himself, by another, or by the State, are serious obstacles in the way of the aim Divinely ordained for him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the first boon and blessing to man, and accordingly his first right and privilege is—Personal Freedom.

Resolved, That personal Slavery, whether the Slavery of the body or of the mind, are the first and greatest of all obstacles in the way of moving in the sphere and of attaining the end Divinely marked out for man, and destructive of him.

Resolved, That neither more nor less than the individual man has any right, either by an organic law or any other arrangement, to throw around any one, except for crime, or any class of her citizens any obstacles to the free and legitimate scope of the capacity with which an Almighty Creator has endowed them.

Resolved, That disfranchisement by the State of any of her citizens is to necessarily load them with disabilities in the way of the free scope of their Divine endowment, which are alike in the highest good of the man himself and the honor of his Maker.

Resolved, That a disability to the individual citizen is a disability to the State, in so far as the individual citizen is an integral part of the State; on the other hand, progress to the individual in mind, in morals, and in physical condition, is progress to the State.

Resolved, That the State which does this cripples its own energies, in so far as it cripples the energies and exhausts the power of every individual or class of her citizens.

Messrs. Simmons, Campbell, Smith, Ray, and Pennington sustained the foregoing resolutions in short speeches of ten minutes each.

Fires.

[illegible]—LOSS OVER $15,000.

The large six-story building No. 9 Baxter-street was, with its contents, totally destroyed by fire, about 6 o'clock last evening. The entire loss amounted to over $15,000. The building was occupied by Caleb Kirby as a cigar-box manufactory, and by Amos E. Kendall as a chair manufactory. The loss of Mr. Kirby is estimated at about $6,000 on his stock and machinery. Mr. Kirby also owned the building, which was estimated as worth $3,000. The loss of Mr. K. is believed to be partly covered by insurance.

The loss of Mr. Kendall is estimated at $2,000, upon which he has no insurance. A horse belonging to Mr. Kirby was burnt to death. The west wall of the building No. 9 fell, crushing the adjoining frame building; loss, about $500. The fire was discovered issuing from the second floor of the building. The firemen were very soon on hand, but owing to the combustible materials with which the building was stored, it was impossible to save it from total destruction.

FIRE IN A SIXTH WARD SCHOOL HOUSE.

The school house No. 6, at the corner of Grove and Hudson streets, was discovered to be on fire about 12 o'clock yesterday, in the basement, formerly used as the primary school department; but since the remodeling and raising of the edifice another story, it has been used by the Superintendent of School Buildings, Mr. McVey, as a store room for a mass of old and worthless timber belonging to the Board of Education. The fire was found to issue from this inflammable material, which soon filled the house with a dense cloud of hot smoke.

Dr. Patterson ordered the doors of his department closed the instant that the alarm was given, and directed his first assistant to go down and see how the fire was situated, while he himself walked to the rear [illegible], and on the return of his messenger with the facts, opened the door and passed the boys out, one by one, in perfect order. There were over 300 boys present, all of whom were passed out in less than three minutes.

The girls' department was vacated in the same orderly manner, also the Primary Department. There were about 1,200 children in the building, all of whom passed out, with a single exception, [illegible]. The firemen were promptly on the ground. A hole was cut through the floor of the Primary School, and streams of water forced down upon the burning mass, also other streams were thrown in at the side windows. The books and some of the children's clothing were removed.

No water was thrown into either of the upper departments, and the Primary was but partially wet. The fire continued over an hour, and at one time seemed to defy the utmost efforts of the Firemen. Immediately after the fire was mastered, the Secretary of the Board of Education arrived, and workmen were set to work; and when we left the house at dark last night it was in order to receive the classes.

The Local Board held a meeting last night at 7 o'clock, and decided to open the School as usual at 9 o'clock this (Friday) evening.

Dr. David Patterson, Misses Isabella McCollom, and Mr. C. Brownson, are the principals in charge.

FIRE IN A STABLE.

About 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in a stable in the rear of No. 45 King-street, and did about $250 damage. Its origin is unknown.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Another dull day at the Police Courts yesterday. Not any cases of interest were at the Jefferson Market Court.

The Tombs.

At the Lower Police Court an interesting case, involving a

CHARGE OF DEFRAUDING AN ACTRESS,

was examined before Justice Connolly. The charge was made against two men named J. H. Allen and John Constable. The complainant, an actress of some celebrity, named La Belle Adams, set forth in her affidavit that some months ago, she, in company with her husband, arrived in this City, from Baltimore. Soon after settling here Mr. Adams died suddenly, leaving his wife, the complainant, almost destitute. To bury him in a becoming manner she was compelled to raise a loan of $100 on her wardrobe from a man named Cox. In exchange for the money thus obtained she gave Cox a bill of sale for the wardrobe. Cox sold the bill of sale to J. H. Allen, an actor at the National Theatre. Mrs. Adams not approving of this transfer, brought the matter before Justice Pearcy, who decided that Allen should give up the wardrobe on the complainant paying the sum for which it was pledged. La Belle loaned from a Mr. Skiff with whom she was then boarding, the amount necessary to redeem her property, and gave a note to Skiff for such loan, and thus the matter ended for a time. Some time after, however, by some means or other the note or bond given to Skiff came into the possession of John Constable, who sold it to Allen for $125. Allen then took possession of the property and refused to deliver it up, whereupon a complaint for conspiracy to defraud was made against him and Constable. Allen was arrested and held to answer yesterday in the sum of $1,000. Constable has not yet been taken in custody.

A Store Robbed of its Contents.

On Wednesday night, a small bookstore, at No. 170 Chatham-street, was entered by means of false keys, and from thence an entrance was effected into the adjoining store, No. 168, occupied by Lyons & Cohen, Jewelers, by cutting a hole through the wall. Jewelry to the amount of about $6,000, embracing nearly all the stock on hand, was taken away by the burglars, of whom as yet, no clue has been discovered.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

JURY CONTEMPT.

Crosbie vs. Greene.—This was an action in the nature of replevin, and occupied the Court for two days. On Wednesday night the Court charged the Jury, and said they might bring in a sealed verdict. He also privately informed the officer, that if the Jury should not agree by 6 o'clock, they might be discharged. About 4 o'clock the Jury handed a sealed packet to the officer, which yesterday he handed to the Court, and on being opened it read as follows:

"*We, the Jury in this case, agree to disagree.*" Signed by all the Jurors.

His Honor directed that the Jurors must to-morrow show cause why they should not be punished for contempt.

[Advertisement.]

Would it not be well for those who intend opening the hospitalities of their mansions to their friends on New-Year's Day, to obtain a supply of Manning's London Cordial Gin for their tables? Excellent as a beverage, it at the same time possesses qualities which render it of great value to the invalid, especially to those suffering from pulmonary complaints. More of it will be imbibed on New-Year's Day than of any other kind of beverage.—*New-York Mercury.*

Manning's London Cordial Gin is sold by all respectable druggists, hotel-keepers and grocers.

[Advertisement.]

Holiday Notice of Practical Worth.—Employers, fulfill a pleasant duty, and cultivate a friendly feeling with your employes at this holiday season, by sending to their families a present of comfortable and serviceable

HOSE AND UNDER-GARMENTS,

such as you have provided for your own household. Act on this hint, ye warm-hearted men, and repair your visit to James E. Ray's Under-garment and Stocking Factory, No. 106 Bowery.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] the English [illegible], was produced at this theatre last night, being its first representation in America. It will be repeated to-night, with the national drama of "Rebels and Tories" [illegible] [illegible] in the field in producing new pieces.

[Advertisement.]

Hosiery and Under-Garments.

The Best Goods!

The Lowest Prices!

The Greatest Assortment!

Those in want of seasonable Hosiery and Under-Garments, should visit Rankin's Old Stand, No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. Curtis' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 342 Broadway, and sold by C. H. Ring, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. Curtis will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

Free Admission.—A splendid assortment of Fancy Boxes, Baskets, Toys, Surprises, and Confectionery—all of the newest style and selected with the greatest possible care—are now on exhibition at H. Maillard's, No. 621 Broadway. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine this rare assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

A Private Class in Phrenology will soon be formed at the Phrenological Cabinet of Fowler and Wells, 308 Broadway, where ladies and gentlemen may obtain a practical knowledge of this most valuable and interesting science. Professional examination, with charts and written descriptions of character given daily.

[Advertisement.]

Holiday Gifts, that will call down blessings upon the head of the donor, during the cold wintry days to come, in the shape of warm woolen under-garments, hosiery, gloves, comforters, &c., will be found in great variety, at McLaughlin's (one price) shirt and furnishing store, No. 299 Greenwich-street, corner of Chambers.

[Advertisement.]

Knox's Furs!—Furs at Knox's!!—Knox's Furs!!—Furs at Knox's!—Furs, furs, furs, furs, furs. Buy your furs at Knox's. Ladies, Knox sells cheap. He is accommodating. He has a splendid assortment of valuable furs.

Knox's establishment is on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Flour.—No. 38 Broadway. Double Extra Family Flour at the lowest rates, and Coal of best quality is now being delivered by the Pennsylvania Coal Company. If any of our readers wish Coal or Flour, we can highly recommend them to call at No. 38 Broadway. Benjamin & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Evans' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.—Fine and extra fine frock coats, $8 to $20; superfine black pants, $6; inferior grades do., $2 to $5; splendid business coats, $5; beaver, pilotcloth and other overcoats, $4 to $20. Silk, velvet, cassimere and other vests, $1 to $6.

[Advertisement.]

The New Pen and Pencil, "Lownd's Patent," is of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silver, by Wilmarth, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—The first surgeons of this great country are generously and nobly recommending this celebrated ointment to their patients and the public generally, as an efficacious cure for wounds, sores and ulcers.

[Advertisement.]

Many, I presume, are aware by this time that the single-glass painted or varnished pictures are not Ambrotypes. Tomlinson, at No. 373 Broadway, is the only person who has the right to make Ambrotypes in this City.

[Advertisement.]

The only gold medal for highly finished Photographs in water colors at the late Fair of the American Institute was awarded to Root, No. 363 Broadway. The prize pictures may be seen at his gallery.

[Advertisement.]

The Gold Medal Photographs, and the finest collection of other highly finished Pictures ever seen in this City, are now on exhibition at Root's Gallery, No. 363 Broadway. Call and see them.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Exhibition of Photographs—for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute—is now to be seen at the Gallery of Gurney & Fredericks, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The only Gold Medal awarded for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute, was to J. Gurney. The specimens can now be seen at his Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Another Triumph.—The only Medal for Daguerreotypes at the Great Exhibition, at Paris, was awarded to J. Gurney, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Hyatt's Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

German Respited.

Gorman, now in the Kings County Jail, under sentence of death for killing the brothers Johnson, and who was to have been executed to-day, in accordance with the sentence of the Court, has been respited until the 18th Jauary next.

A large number of influential citizens of Brooklyn, a majority of the Jury who tried Gorman, petitioned the Governor to have the sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. They failed, and then an effort was made for a respite, and a few days since Alexander Hadden, Esq., Gorman's counsel, proceeded to Albany, and yesterday a dispatch was received from him by telegraph, that a respite had been granted as above stated. It is believed that such a state of facts can be laid before the Governor as will warrant him in commuting the sentence to imprisonment for life. When the Jury agreed upon a verdict, it is said that it was with the express understanding that he should not suffer the extreme penalty of the law—that otherwise, they never would have agreed to render the verdict they did.

Installation.

Rev. W. J. Buddington was installed as Pastor of the Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, Wednesday evening.

They raised $225 at the concert given by School No. 19, Brooklyn, Wednesday night. This goes to purchase a piano for the use of the school. Good.

Managing the Press—What a Puff's Worth.

POLICE COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Henry F. Curtis, Justice.

Pierce Skehan vs. Patrick O'Neil.—The defendant (Alderman elect of the Fifth Ward) is the projector of a plan for the relief of Broadway, by an elevated railway, which was exhibited at the Crystal Palace, and the plaintiff claimed $79 for services which he alleged he had rendered, at Mr. O'Neil's request, in attending at the Palace and exhibiting the model, and particularly in writing several letters and procuring their insertion in the public prints.

The plaintiff appeared in person, and the defendant was present with his counsel, Alexander McCue, Esq.

It was the eloquent voice of the latter doing justice to one of the plaintiff's productions which attracted our reporter's attention as he passed the dingy Court Room, and *malgré*, the aforesaid dinginess on this occasion, he did enter, and soon ascertained the above state of facts, and that it was a Jury trial.

It certainly could not be objected to the articles that they were "not strong enough," and some of the highflown and descriptive language excited considerable merriment in Court.

Mr. O'Donnell, for the plaintiff, testified that he would not write such letters *under six dollars apiece*.

Mr. Swackhamer, for the defendant, said he had gone there frequently, and had rendered such services gratuitously.

The defendant himself was called on the stand, and denied that he had employed the plaintiff to write the articles. One manuscript was shown him, and Mr. O'Neil admitted he had seen a copy of it in print in the New-York Tribune, but, said he, part of that is a production of mine.

Mr. McCue—I would not dispute the authorship. (Laughter.)

To show the applicability of the articles in question, a plan of the proposed railroad was produced.

Mr. Skehan's powers of eloquence either did not equal his powers of writing, or his better judgment dictated the policy (in contemplation of the Jury) of confining himself to a few straight-forward remarks in support of the claim for the work and labor done and time devoted to the defendant's interests.

The Justice charged the Jury that the question for them was, whether it was done at the defendant's request, and if so, what was the value.

He then directed Officer Williams to take them to some "fit and convenient place," &c.

Officer—Shall I take them to the cellar?

Judge—I don't know. Some fit and convenient place.

The officer accordingly locked them up with some coals, in an adjacent cellar, for a few minutes,—on emerging whence they rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $40.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Peabody.

In the absence of Judge Strong, who was engaged in the General Term in New-York on Tuesday, the above named Judge from that District, occupied his place in this Court.

The City of Williamsburg vs. Jonathan D. Holbrook, &c.—The presiding Judge having been professionally engaged in this case for the defendant, who was formerly Collector of Williamsburg, and alleged to be a defaulter—the cause went over by consent for the term.

Several cases were disposed of without a Jury, and a few were run down.

Judge Peabody will probably preside to-day.

CITY COURT.

James Bostis vs. James Cox.—An action for trespass. The plaintiff as owner of certain premises leased them to the defendant, who removed a floor. The title to the real estate being necessarily a part of the case, it was necessary to bring the action in a superior Court, though the damages claimed were small, being only the expenses incurred in laying the floor anew.

Verdict for the plaintiff; damages $24 16, which carried costs.

John Dorling, Executor, &c., vs. The City of Brooklyn.—An action brought to recover the amount of three warrants of $1,000 each, and one certificate of $200, issued by the Trustees of the late village of Williamsburg, on account of contract for North Second-street. Verdict for plaintiff for amount with interest, $4,210 83.

Patrick McNulty vs. James H. Prentice.—This case occupied the attention of the Court for two days, and was submitted to the Jury yesterday. The plaintiff, who sues by his guardian, was bound apprentice to the defendant, a hatter—the indentures and that which purports to be a counterpart differ in terms—one expiring eight months before the other—defendant claiming that the plaintiff was bound until he was 21, which corresponds with period expressed in his copy. The plaintiff abiding by the copy he held, quitted defendant's service at the expiration of the shorter term, and now sues for damages, alleging that he had not been duly taught the art, craft and mystery of hat-making. Verdict for plaintiff, $240.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fire on a Railroad Train.

Yesterday a car-load of bran, in bags, in the Paterson train, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, took fire at the turn-out west of Bergen Hill. The train was delayed for a short time, while the employes of the Company and the passengers cast the bags overboard.

Real Estate Transactions.

David Scott, Auctioneer, offered for sale yesterday 100 lots in the vicinity of the spot in the Harsimus Cove, Jersey City, where the New-York and Erie Railroad Company is about to erect the new depôt. Twenty-five of the lots sold at prices varying from $800 to $925, for lots 25x100 feet in size.

The Trinity Church Fair.

The net proceeds of the Fair conducted by the ladies of Trinity Church, Hoboken, on Tuesday, at Odd Fellows' Hall, will be over $600.

Murder and Lynch Law in Corpus Christi.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

We have received the following communication from a friend, giving an account of a murder which was committed in Corpus Christi, on the 1st inst., and of the subsequent lynching of the offender:

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS, Dec. 1, 1855.

This morning, about sun-up, screams and cries of murder were heard in what is called the "Mexican part" of our town. On going to the spot, I found one Mexican dead and two women bleeding, they having been cut, and the man killed, with a knife in the hands of another Mexican. Cause, jealousy.

The community is much excited, and a meeting of all the citizens is called at the Mayor's office, at 12 o'clock to-day. The Mexican who committed the deed is now in prison. A crowd assembled at the Mayor's office at 12 o'clock, when it was announced that the offender should be tried at 2 o'clock, before Justice Wingfield. The crowd dispersed peaceably. At 3 o'clock the trial took place, and the Justice remanded the prisoner into the custody of the Sheriff, to be held for trial at the next term of the regular Court.

Dec. 2.—Last night a number of persons unknown entered the jail and took out the prisoner, led him about half a mile from the town, where they hung him to a tree. He still hangs there, and the handcuffs are yet on him. The reasons for their action as believed are, first, the enormity of the crime; second, no secure jail for his safe keeping. The necessity for such acts are always to be regretted, yet it were better that vicious men should receive their just punishment, rather than turned loose upon society to seek other victims. PEOKA.

The Grocer's Bank Affair at Boston.

From the Boston Daily Times.

At the time of the disappearance of Mr. Kilbourn, many supposed that he had left for Europe, instead of committing suicide, and there are facts now come to light which would go to prove such to be the case. It will be remembered that the letter which he left behind indicated that he had thrown himself from Cambridge bridge. It appears, however, that a day or two before his disappearance he purchased of a leading money firm on State-street, bills of exchange on Europe to the amount of nearly ten thousand dollars, paying with memorandum checks of French, Wells & Co. It is now supposed that with these bills in his pocket he proceeded to Europe. In confirmation of this suspicion, we learn that the wife of Mr. Kilbourn received by the last steamer at New-York, a letter from her husband, announcing his arrival in England. So there need be no more hope of a job for the coroners on his account.

The rumors to which we alluded on Saturday, of a defalcation on the part of Mr. Thayer, the Cashier of the Grocers' Bank, are, we regret to say, well founded. Mr. Thayer has, we understand, in some way converted to his own use some ten thousand of balances due the country banks, the proceeds of which, it is said, he has loaned to a friend who has failed, and thus deprived him of the power to restore the amount. The bank will not lose anything by this new trouble, as Mr. Thayer's bonds are ample to cover the amount of his defalcation.

Mysterious Disappearance of Bank Bills.

From the Boston Journal.

Within a short time past nearly $10,000 have disappeared in effecting the exchanges between some of our State-street banks. The particulars, as we learn, are as follows: As our readers are aware, an exchange of the bills of other banks held by the banks in this city, is effected by many at the commencement of business for the day. For this purpose there is at the Suffolk Bank a box for each of the other banks, in which the bills of these several banks are placed, and from which they are taken by the messengers of the respective banks. On Thursday morning last, the messenger of the Washington Bank went as usual to make his exchanges. The box at the Suffolk was emptied as usual into his bag and he proceeded to the Washington Bank, where, on counting the bills, the sum of *seven thousand dollars* was found to be missing. The Suffolk Bank contends that it delivered to the messenger of the Washington the full sum due that Bank. The messenger—whose integrity is firmly established—says he delivered all that he received, to the Cashier of his own Bank. Where the bills have gone to is a question which has not yet been solved, and in the meantime an interesting question arises, which Bank is to bear the loss.

We also understand that a mysterious disappearance of a similar nature has occurred between the Suffolk Bank and the Merchants' Bank. The amount is $2,500. The Suffolk Bank claims to be able to show that the bills were delivered. The Merchants' Bank never received them. Thus the matter stands at present. The whole affair is wrapped in a deep mystery, which all the efforts to solve have thus far been in vain.

Shocking Affair—The Fruits of Spiritualism.

From the Phila. Evening Bulletin.

This morning, at an early hour, much excitement was created in the Second Ward, by the attempt of a man named John Crowley to murder his mother, Mrs. Mary Crowley. The family resides in Mechanic-street, near Parker. This morning John entered the chamber of his mother, armed with a hatchet, and struck her upon the head with the weapon while she was lying in bed. The hatchet was fortunately dull, and the wound inflicted was not serious. The mother clutched at the weapon, and the son attempted to cut off her hand. Her cries finally brought her husband to her assistance, and the son escaped half-dressed from the house during the confusion.

Mrs. Crowley received two wounds in the head, and one in the wrist, but neither are considered dangerous. A report was current, during the morning, that the mother had died from her injuries, but there is no truth in the story. The son was subsequently found wandering about Independence square. He was arrested and placed in the lockup at the City Hall.

It seems that the would-be matricide has been insane through the influence of Spiritualism, for two years. Last night he seemed more wild than usual, and took the hatchet to bed with him, without the knowledge of the rest of the family. This morning he attacked his mother, as has been already stated, for the purpose of "knocking some sense into her," as he said. He will probably be sent to the Almshouse, or to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and arrangements to that effect are being made.

Australian Steam Navigation Company.

From the Portland Advertiser.

Capt. Harrison, of the Cunard steamship *Africa*, was in town yesterday, for the purpose of making certain observations in reference to the channels and sounding of our harbor, in view of the expected voyage to this port of the Australian Steam Navigation Company's mammoth steamer, of which Capt. H. is to be commander.

Mr. Alexander M. Ross, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Bidder, and other officers of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, together with Lieut. Franklin, of the Lighthouse Service, and several shipmasters of this port, made a short excursion with Capt. Harrison down the harbor, taking the opportunity to verify the most important soundings laid down on the Coast Survey Chart. These soundings were found to be accurately stated at all the points examined.

Sailing of the U. S. Steamer St. Louis.—We learn that the U. S. Mail steamship *St. Louis* sailed from Hampton Roads on Saturday, for Panama, with about 300 troops attached to the Ninth U. S. Infantry, who have for some time been stationed at Fort Monroe, under the command of Col. Wright. On their arrival at Panama they will embark on one of the Pacific steamers for San Francisco, and on reaching that port will proceed to the scene of the Indian disturbances on the frontiers of California and Oregon. The officers and men left in good health and fine trim for active and efficient operations in the "disturbed district." We shall, no doubt, in due season, receive favorable accounts of their valor in the distant field to which they have been assigned. The *St. Louis* also took out a large extra mail for California and Oregon.—*Balt. Sun.*

Powder Explosion.—As a teamster, James Murray, with a two-horse wagon, was carting powder from one building to another on the 29th ultimo, at Hazard's powder mills in Enfield, the load exploded, tearing wagon, horses and driver to atoms. There was about a ton of powder on the wagon, and so powerful was the explosion that an arched bridge over a canal, on which the wagon happened to be when the explosion took place, was depressed about three feet. The powder was in half barrels without any heads to them—so that it was exposed.—*Hartford Courant.*

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 20, by Rev. Dr. John Lillie, George Henry Sharp and Caroline Hone, daughter of Hon. A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, Ulster Co., N. Y.

In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 19, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Lott Jones, Mr. Charles Nathan Weed to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Clowes, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, by Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D., Mr. Alexander C. Poillon to Miss Adeline L., daughter of James B. Wilson, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, by Rev. Alexander Jones, D. D., Emil Heinemann to Emily M., daughter of Charles H. Dabney.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, Daniel M. Davidson to Julia Augusta, daughter of Hon. A. J. Berry.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 20, at Pilgrim Church, by Rev. Dr. Storrs, John P. C. Raven to Miss Charlotte A. Olmstead, both of Brooklyn City.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 15, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. D. M. Cole, of Chester, N. J., to Maria, eldest daughter of Edward Ball, Esq., formerly of Birmingham, England.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, Perkins Nichols, Esq., in the 58th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the North Dutch Church, William-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Boston and Northampton papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, William Griffing, aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place to-day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock, at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Simonton, No. 85 Varick-st.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, Rachel, widow of the late Samuel Delamater, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, John Delamater, No. 205 10th-av., without further invitation, on Saturday, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

In this City, on the morning of the 20th inst., (Thursday,) of consumption, Lydia Sanborn, wife of Nestor H. Sanborn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of E. Van Pelt, No. 126 Henry-st., on seventh day, (Saturday,) 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Friends' Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 19, Elenor Rebecca, only daughter of John R. and Elenor Farrington, aged 10 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of her father, 127th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., (Harlem.)

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 20, of a lingering illness, Maria, wife of John W. Borchers, aged 27 years and 25 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 20, after a short illness, Maria, wife of Isaac Cook, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends of the family and of her son-in-law, Charles Denison, Jr., are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 59 West 19th-st., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) on Wednesday, Dec. 19, infant son of Thomas S. and Mary A. Weeks, aged 1 week and 2 days.

In Jersey City, on Wednesday night, Dec. 19, of inflammatory croup, Godfrey Hamilton Cook, aged 5 years and 2 months, eldest son of John J. and Isabella Cook.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 8 Sussex-st., this day, (Friday,) the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock precisely. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

At Glenville, Conn., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 19, Mr. James Duchemin, in the 50th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The friends will take the 7 o'clock train for Port Chester, N. H. R. R., where carriages will be in attendance.

At Elizabethport, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 19, after a short illness, Ann Eliza, eldest daughter of Harman and Elizabeth Garcken, aged 14 years, 6 months and 26 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, Elizabethport.

She has gone to the grave, as tenderly loved
As any that ever from earth were removed;
And when the last call to us shall be given,
Oh! may we be ready to meet her in Heaven.

In Maine, Broome Co., on Tuesday, Dec. 18, Wm. H. Butler, aged 35 years, late of the firm of Stebbins, Morgan & Butler, of this City.

At Marshall, Mich., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 18, of remittent fever, Caroline K., wife of Rev. James H. Trowbridge, of Marshall, only daughter of Nathaniel and Charlotte Freeman, of this City, aged 22 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 6 Abingdon-place.

In this City, of scarlet fever, Anna Eliza, youngest daughter of Abraham Riker, Jr., aged 4 years, 7 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Friday, Dec. 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 8 Allen-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday night, Dec. 18, Benjamin A. Taylor, son of Sarah M. and Joseph R. Taylor.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers, Edward C., William H., George L., and Joseph S. Taylor, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 138 East 19th-st., without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 20.

$6,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	96	100	Hud. Riv. R.R. s12m	30
15,000	Missouri 6s	89	150	Reading R. R. ...s4m	92
25,000	do s30	88¼	200	do b10	93¾
10,000	Ind. State 5s	81½	1300	do	93¼
20,000	Virginia 6s	97¼	200	do s3	93½
1,000	Har. 1st M. Bds	82	200	do b60	93½
1,000	Erie 3d mgt. Bds	96½	800	do b3	93¼
1,000	Erie Con. Bds. '71	81	200	do	93¼
9,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. bs c	89	250	do s10	93
5,000	do b15	89	100	do b3	93
2,000	do	88	250	do	93
2,000	Cle. & Tol. Inc. bs	80	200	Mich. Cen. R. R. ..b4	96¼
30	Bank of America	117	110	do b3	97¼
50	Bk. State New-York	101½	200	do b30	98
25	Nassau Bank	105	50	do s30	98
300	Nic. Transit Co ...s3	17	200	Ill. Central R. R.	95¾
550	Cumb. Coal Co	22¾	200	do b60	96
125	Penn. Coal Co	96¼	200	Cleve. & Pitts. RR. b60	65
150	do b60	96¼	150	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. b30	94
100	do	96¼	150	do	94¼
200	do b60	96¾	200	do b60	95
750	Erie Railroad s3	50¼	200	Panama Railroad	104½
300	do s10	50¼	25	do	105
300	do s10	50¼	10	Third-avenue R.	40¼
100	do b20	51	25	Gal. & Chic. R.	120½
200	do c	50¾	200	do	120
200	do b10	51	100	do s30	119¾
250	do s10	50¾	200	Cleve. & T. R. R. b10	72½
450	do b3	51	96	do	72¼
100	do s30	50¾	100	do b60	73
100	do c	51	200	do s10	73¼
100	do	51	50	do s30	72¾
300	do c	50¾	220	do	73
200	do b45	51	100	do b60	73¼
100	do b3	50¾	10	do	73¼
600	do c	50¾	100	do b7	73

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by A. H. Nicolay:

$18,000	Hudson River R. R. 3d mort...int. added	68¼
6,000	Galena and Chi. Union R. R. 1st mt. do.	98
18,000	L. Erie, Wabash & St. Lo. R.R. 2d m. do	71¼
40	shares Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg	[illegible]
4	shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co	88½
5	shares Irving Bank	100
5	shares Bank of Sing Sing	75½
25	shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co	80
25	shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co	80½
90	shares Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co	90
25	shares Trenton Co	88
20	shares North American Fire Insurance Co.	118½
20	shares Howard Life Insurance Co	90
40	shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co	98
19	shares Lafarge Fire Insurance Co	88

Mr. S. Draper's semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds will take place to-morrow, (Friday) at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock.

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	Ill. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]	50	Chic. & R. Is. R. R.	[illegible]
15,000	do	[illegible]	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
100	Nicara. Trans. Co. s3	17	50	Galena & Chi. R. R.	[illegible]
200	do	[illegible]	50	Reading Railr'd	[illegible]
100	do	16½	400	do	[illegible]
100	Erie Railroad	[illegible]	200	do	[illegible]
175	do	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
100	do	50½	100	do	[illegible]
200	do	50¾	50	Panama Railr'd	105
200	do	50¾	125	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	73
100	do	50¾	6	do	73¼

THURSDAY, Dec. 20—P. M.

The Foreign mails by the *Asia*, at Boston from Liverpool Dec. 8, were received at our Post-Office this afternoon at 6 o'clock. The newspaper and circular market advices had been substantially anticipated by the telegraphic summary from Halifax, though their general tone is, if possible, more encouraging in regard to the Public Funds in Paris and London, and the Cotton trade at Liverpool and Manchester. It appears that Consols rated in the course of the week as high as 90⅝ ₩ cent., and closed on Friday for the January account at 90⅝. The books were closed on the cash transfers, and after this steamer the quotations will come over ex-dividend 1¾ ₩ cent. In Paris the 3 ₩ cents attained 67.75 before dividend, and the shares of the *Crédit Mobilier* 1,330 francs for 500 francs paid in. After the books closed on the Three ₩ cents in Paris, very heavy differences were paid to carry over stock to the openings, showing the confidence of the speculators for a rise. Money keeps dear in both capitals, though not so inaccessible to borrowers as a few weeks previous; in Paris, 5@6 ₩ cent.; in London, 5½@6 ₩ cent. The Bank of England statement to Dec. 1 shows an increase, as stated before, of $435,000 in Gold, and the following week, ending Dec. 8, about $1,200,000 additional is stated to have gone into the vault from the Australian receipts. The statement also shows that the Bank is increasing its mercantile accommodations, and that it has the ability to do so from the enhanced reserve of Bank notes unemployed.

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
July 7	£18,838,806	£10,419,535	£17,564,066
July 14	12,661,836	9,853,090	17,538,606
July 21	12,706,198	9,207,945	16,644,159
July 28	12,919,263	8,781,145	16,385,393
Aug. 4	13,592,925	8,892,800	16,281,734
Aug. 11	14,339,062	9,156,945	16,075,266
Aug. 18	14,949,006	9,320,550	16,116,978
Aug. 25	14,995,238	8,874,555	15,545,967
Sept. 1	15,661,986	8,263,380	14,939,113
Sept. 8	16,657,327	7,535,900	14,317,876
Sept. 15	17,888,784	7,396,800	13,698,455
Sept. 22	18,509,279	7,286,815	13,288,697
Sept. 29	19,915,768	6,195,570	12,968,999
Oct. 6	19,791,293	5,473,470	12,379,261
Oct. 13	19,280,446	4,557,490	11,754,431
Oct. 20	18,789,512	4,310,485	11,320,387
Oct. 27	18,534,690	4,262,585	11,302,365
Nov. 3	18,355,548	4,644,485	11,390,634
Nov. 10	17,879,564	4,889,305	11,204,439
Nov. 17	17,787,150	5,230,580	11,363,324
Nov. 24	18,651,489	5,499,645	11,139,937
Dec. 1	18,868,757	5,505,485	11,227,107

The course of the Public Funds on the London Stock Exchange, during the week, was as follows:

December.	For Money. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat....1	89⅝	89⅞	89¾	89¾	89⅞	89⅞
Mon....3	89¾	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
Tues...4	89⅝	90¼	89⅞	89⅞	90⅜	90
Wed...5	89⅝	90⅛	89⅞	89⅞	90⅛	90
Thurs..6	shut.	shut.	shut.	90⅛	90⅝	90½
Fri.....7	shut.	shut.	shut.	90⅜	90¾	90⅝

The stock of Cotton at Liverpool stands:

	Dec. 7, '55. vs.	Dec. 7, '54.
American	155,120	392,680
All sorts	385,460	558,140
Consumption in year	1,963,100	1,791,880

In Manchester the trade looks encouraging. A steady business doing, and stocks of Goods and Yarns light. The Corn trade is free from speculative activity, though prices are but slightly down. Some of the Circulars say 2d. on Wheat, 6d.@1s. on Flour, and 6d. on Indian Corn. About American Stocks, Mr. Satterthwaite's Circular says:

"The market for American Securities has, during the past week, been very firm, at daily advancing prices, many parties appearing as buyers now that fears of a war with the United States are dispelled. The demand, however, has been chiefly for well-known Railroad Bonds. Illinois Central Bonds have been much wanted, and sales of Construction Bonds have been made at 75, and Free-lands at 78, at which prices there are sellers. For Erie Sinking Funds we note an improved demand at 82@83, and for Third Mortgage Bonds at 85@86. There is more inquiry for Michigan Central 8 ₩ Cent. Bonds, 1860 and 1869."

Of the London Stock and Money Market the *Times* of the 7th December remarks:

"This has been account day in the English funds, and although Consols opened with steadiness at the closing prices of last evening, and subsequently advanced to a point higher than any recently attained, a sudden and very considerable reaction occurred before the close of business, from which there was no recovery. The first quotation was 90⅛ to ¼ for money, and there was an absence of any material variation until the middle of the day, when the market assumed an appearance of increased buoyancy, and transactions took place at 90⅜. Two or three parties engaged in the late speculative purchases then came in as sellers, and the consequence was an almost immediate fall of five-eighths ₩ cent., the final operations being at 89 to ⅞ for money, and 90⅛ to ¼ for the 10th of January. The fact of the recent current of speculation having rested entirely on rumors which have been questioned in many quarters, and which still remain without even a partial sign of official confirmation, produces a remarkable degree of sensitiveness, which is instantly manifested whenever an indication is fancied of any change of view on the part of those with whom it commenced. It was not understood, however, that anything new had actually transpired, and much of the decline may probably have been attributable to the ordinary course of fluctuation, in connection with an unusually heavy settlement. There was not any particular pressure for money, but the rate continued high, 5½ ₩ cent. having been generally paid for loans on Government securities till the beginning of January.

At Paris there has been no material alteration in the rate of exchange, the quotation being still maintained, owing to continued purchases by Messrs. Rothschild of all the short bills on London, for the purpose of remitting them against Australian gold. All the letters allude to the heavy rates of interest paid by the speculators during the monthly settlement just concluded for carrying over their purchases to the next account, and at the same time express fears as to the serious reaction to be apprehended in case the political reports in circulation prove unfounded."

The Stock Exchange ruled irregularly through the forenoon. The business was light compared with the heavy transactions of yesterday. There was a renewed effort made to keep down prices, under the political rumor of yesterday afternoon, about the President's Message, but the adverse feeling would not hold, and in the afternoon Erie was done at 51, and Reading at 94, an advance of ½@¾ ₩ cent. from the lowest sales of the morning.

The only stock that continued to be passed at er figures was Cleveland and Toledo, which sold 72¾, 73@72½ ₩ cent. Illinois Central Bonds steady at 82 ₩ cent., Virginias, 97¼; Missouris, 89, cash; 88½ seller's option, 60 days. Illinois Central Scrip, 95¼, cash, from which quotation we infer that the large private sale reported yesterday at 96½ was a mistake, or else made on long buyer's option. The private sales of New-York Central Stock are light, 91@92 ₩ cent. the quotation. The Board of Brokers this morning resolved, after an animated discussion, by the close vote of 42 to 40, to admit the stock to be dealt in and deliveries made by certificate and power of attorney, for sixty days, to afford an opportunity to test the practicability of this plan—assurances having been given that, in cases of need, the transfer agents will make new certificates the day of transfer, instead of holding over for a day, as under the new rule of the Company. It ought to be a source of gratification to both parties to see this compromise of the question tested, even though it should not work in all respects as well as desired. We make no doubt that it will either become permanent or lead to such further modification of the new rule of transfer as will meet the convenience and interest of the dealers and shareholders in the stock of the Company. The Brokers make no sacrifice of principle in yielding to the experiment of dealing by certificate, though it is to be regretted that the stubbornness, or singular assumption of superior honesty and technical particularity, of two or three Directors in the Central Road, and their officious advisers, has given rise to so much controversy. After the late report of the Investigating Committee at Albany, the Stock Exchange can afford not only to be magnanimous, but if need be, challenge comparison of integrity of dealing with the gentlemen who have manifested so much concern about the safety of Wall-street transfers. As to the property itself, it is of too much value and importance to an essential part of the Great Railway system of the State of New-York, either to be ignored by the Board of Brokers, or to be made a close corporation of by the Board of Directors. The more prominently and constantly, therefore, its stock is kept before the public, the better for the shareholders and for other parties who desire to select and invest in one of the first Railway securities in the country.

There was no change in money loans or outside discounts to-day. The supply continues easy to the Brokers. There is no Continental steamer on Saturday, and very little done in Foreign bills—the bankers awaiting their correspondence by the *Asia*. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $95,506; paid $95,181; and held at the close a regular balance of $4,114,852.

Illinois State Debt.

From the Chicago Tribune.

We are in receipt of a note from Hon. John Moore, State Treasurer, whereby we learn that the total amount of money paid by the people of Illinois, into the State Treasury, during the current year is one million, one hundred and [illegible] thousand, and [illegible] dollars and [illegible] cents. Of this, the larger part, by far, is the produce of direct taxation. We republish the note entire:

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ILL.,
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 14, 1855.

Editors Tribune: Agreeable to your request, I send you the amount of payments into the Treasury from 1st of January to 30th November, 1855, upon the assessment of 1854 alone, as follows, to wit:

For Revenue purposes	[illegible]
State Debt (two-mills' tax)	[illegible]
Interest Fund	[illegible]
Total receipts for 1855	[illegible]

Very respectfully, &c.,
JOHN MOORE, Treasurer.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 20.

At our Cattle market, to-day, 1,000 head of Beeves were offered, of which [illegible] were driven eastward, a hundred left over, and the remainder sold at $4 50@$8 25 net. Hogs dull. Sales at $8 ₩ 100 lbs.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The *Asia's* news had a favorable effect on our Cotton market, and prices are higher. The sales to-day add up 24,000 bales at an advance of ¼c. We quote Middling at 9c. Molasses 34c; Mess Pork $17 50. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool ½d.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Our Cotton market favors sellers. The sales to-day sum up 3,800 bales, at 9¼c.@[illegible] for Middling Fair.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Thursday—First Board*—$1,000 Camden and Amboy R. R. 6s, '83, 77; $500 City Warrants, 81; $800 City 6s, New, C. & P., 90; [illegible]; $1,000 Reading R. R. 6s, '44, 88½; $1,000 [illegible]; $1,000 Penn. Coup. 5s, 87; $400 Harrisburg R. R. 6s, 91; [illegible] City R. R. 6s, C. & P., 91; [illegible] 75 Nor. Penn. R. R. 23¼; [illegible]; 44; 100 Schuyl. Nav. Pref. C. & P., [illegible]; Canal, 10; 100 Reading R. R. 46½; [illegible]; 46¾; 10 Franklin Fire, 139; [illegible]; 200 Leh. Zinc, 1¾; 25 Norristown R. R. [illegible]; Bank, 11⅛; 1 Commercial Bank, 48.

Closing Prices—U. S. 6s, '68, 115¼; [illegible]; 90; Pennsyl. 5s, 84½@84¾; Read. R. R. 46⅞@46¾; [illegible] Railroad Bonds, [illegible]; [illegible] 80; Penna. Railroad, 42½@42¾; [illegible] Canal, 12¾@13¼; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, [illegible]; 73; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 20@20¼; Schuylkill Navigation Pref. 31@31¼; Long Island R. R. 13½@13¾; Vicksburg Railroad, 7¼@8; Girard Bank, 11½@11¾; Lehigh Zinc, 1½@1¾; Union Canal, 8@8½; New-Creek Coal Co., 1⅛@1⅜.

Passengers Arrived.

In packet-ship London, from London—Mr. Pettit and lady, Mrs. Croxon.

In ship Rhine, from London—Miss Emma F. Day.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 35 | Moon sets.... 6 37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 13 | Gov. Island. 5 07 | Hell Gate.... 6 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, DEC. 20.

Cleared.

Ships Mandarin, Perit, Melbourne, Goodhue & Co.; Aristides, (Br.) Fairbairn, Akyab, Rodewald Bros.; Flying Scud, San Francisco, Schiff Bros. & Co.; [illegible], Havre, Lane, West & Co.; Driver, Holberton, Liverpool, D. Ogden; Donau, (Bre.) Tiedeman, Hamburg, E. Beck & Kunhardt.

Barks J. Colby, Monroe, Gardner's Key, Cartwright, Harrison & Co.; Lee, West, Havana, Aguirre & Galway; John Ahlers, (Old.) Schelbolt, Bremen, Hennings, Muller & Gosling; Matilde, Sundberg, Antwerp, Funch & Meincke; Princeton, Seeley, Demerara, [illegible]; Boreas, Dixon, Havana, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs Minerva, (Old.) Hoffmann, Havre, Gerdes & Co.; Florence, Pickett, Matanzas, Thomas Owen & Son; James Wallace, Upton, Para, Gomes, Hasto & Co.; Triumph, (Br.) Dowley, Halifax, Brewer, Kelly & Kingsley; Sutton, Joy, Trinidad, Brett, Son & Benjamin.

Schooners Forest, Burr, Jacksonville, [illegible]; Hunter, E. P. Burton, Richmond, [illegible]; Stranger, Fisher, Wareham, J. H. Havens; [illegible], Fletcher, Portland, G. L. Hatch; King Fisher, Spaulding, Boston, G. L. Hatch; E. J. Pickup, Pickup, Philadelphia, J. Bland; Adonis, (Br.) Cochran, Windsor, J. B. Whitney & Co.; Nightingale, Hall, Baltimore, Lord & Quereau; Plymouth Rock, Lacy, Boston, master.

Propellers J. P. Whitney, Morehouse, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Thomas Swann, Greene, Baltimore, Cromwell's line.

Arrived.

Ship Vision, (of Glasgow,) Kidd, Aberdeen 62 ds., in ballast to order. 17th inst., in a dense fog, went ashore on Nantucket South Shoals, where she lay for 3 hours, when she was got off. Lost life boat and sprung cleats, but received no other damage.

Ship London, (packet,) Hubbard, London Oct. 27, with mdse. and 130 steerage passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has experienced a succession of W. and S. W. gales nearly the entire passage. Nov. 1, John Harding, seaman, was washed overboard, blowing hard at the time, could not save him.

Ship Lizzie Harward, (of Bath,) Delano, Havre [illegible], with mdse. and 272 passengers to Post, Smith & Co. Has encountered a succession of westerly gales on the passage. Been 20 days W. of Newfoundland; lost sails, stove bulwarks, &c.

Ship Diadem, Webber, New-Orleans 15 ds., with mdse. and 1 steerage passenger to W. F. Frost. Had some heavy weather, lost maintopgallant yard.

Ship Stephen Crowell, Burgess, Liverpool Nov. 22, with mdse. and passengers to master. 3d inst., lat. 44 26, lon. 49 12, saw a ship, supposed to be the Leila, bound W.

Ship West Point, Mulliner, Liverpool 32 ds., with mdse. and 180 passengers to C. Carow. Experienced heavy weather the latter part of the passage; been 14 ds. W. of the Banks, with heavy westerly gales.

Ship Rhine, Dosse, London and Isle of Wight Nov. 15, with mdse. and 90 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had strong westerly winds most of the passage. Off Nantucket, exchanged signals with ship Tuscarora, bound W.

Ship Louis Napoleon, Wetcholtz, Hamburg 57 ds., with mdse. and 169 passengers to W. F. Schmidt & Co. Has experienced heavy gales on the passage, started cutwater, split sails, &c.

Ship R. Robinson, Robinson, Liverpool 32 ds., with mdse. and 45 passengers to Snow & Burgess. Experienced heavy weather; been 18 ds. W. of the Banks. 7th inst., lat. 41, lon. 50, in a gale from W., carried away foreyard, foretopsailyard, and lost sails. 13th inst., Augustus Minck, seaman, of Hamburg, fell from the maintopgallantyard overboard, and was lost.

Ship Old Colony, (of Boston,) Hodge, Liverpool Nov. 1, with mdse. to master. Had heavy westerly gales most of the passage.

Ship Linda, Haicher, Liverpool Nov. 15, with mdse. to G. S. Stephenson. Experienced very heavy westerly gales on the passage.

Bark Col. Ledyard, Beckwith, New-Orleans 18 ds., with mdse. to Eagle & Hazard. Sld. in co. with ship Pacific for New-York.

Brig Whitaker, (of Gouldsboro,) Perry, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to Marcey & Co.—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Sld. in co. with schr. Maria Kenham, for Philadelphia.

Brig Ocean Bird, Boyd, San Juan, Nic., 40 ds., and Key West 6th inst., with hides, &c., to C. Durand. The O. B. put into Key West in consequence of the crew being sick. Experienced heavy N. E. gales during the passage.

Brig Kate Pendergrast, (Br.,) Graham, Turks Island 20 ds., with salt to Roome & Dinwiddie. Experienced heavy weather on the passage.

Schr. Lecon, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. E. F. Lewis, Barry, Portland, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Kossuth, Booker, Newburyport, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Sarah McDonald, Hall, Harwich.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Gage, Gloucester.

Schr. Willis Putnam, Doane, Provincetown.

Schr. Samuel Gilliman, Barry, Portland, Me.

Schr. Santiago, Hodgson, Salem, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lewis Crowell, Boston, mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Elizabeth, Chase, Dennis.

Schr. Martha Burgess, Worrell, New-Haven.

Schr. Arno, Beals, Bath, in ballast to master.

Schr. Mary C. Terbell, Taylor, Salem.

Schr. Gertrude Horton, Pendleton, Rockland.

Schr. Emeline Chester, Brown, Philadelphia.

Schr. Triumph, Brown, Philadelphia.

Schr. Treasurer, Whipple, Philadelphia.

Schr. W. H. Dennis, Lewis, Philadelphia.

WIND—During the day, S.

Sailed.

Ships Orient, Hill, for Falmouth; [illegible], for Marseilles.

Below.

Ships Woodcock, Lambert, from London; Wm. Nelson, Cheever, Liverpool; Diadem, Webber, New-Orleans; Andrew Foster, Swift, Liverpool; Washington, White, do.; Devonshire, Lord, London and Deal Nov. 5, with mdse. and passengers; Quickstep, Weeks, London and Portsmouth Nov. 19; Bridgewater, Barstow, Liverpool Nov. 23; a ship, supposed to be the DeWitt Clinton, Fuller, Liverpool Nov. 15; bark Royal Arch, Kenney, Glasgow 50 days.

Disasters.

The Br. brig Kate Pendergrast, while beating up the Bay on Wednesday night, was run into by a market sloop, which stove in her larboard bulwarks and done other damage.

A small sloop was run into on Wednesday night by a steamboat, and sunk. She lies on the mud flats, near Red Hook.

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 8, lat. 43 25, lon. 60, bark Susan Whitlock, 2 ds. fm. Boston for Liverpool.

Dec. 10, off Sable Island, ship Andrew Foster, from Liverpool for New-York.

Dec. 15, lat. 40 30, lon. 68 48, ship [illegible], from Liverpool for New-York.